The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.....NO. 6445. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NEW-YORK STATE.

Character and Temper of the Republican Convention.

Eloquent Speech of Ex-Senator Pierson, the Chairman.

Grant Resolutions Adopted Without a Dissenting Voice.

His Renomination Enthusiastically Recommended.

The Democrats Trying to Swallow the Cincinnati Platform.

NEW-YORK REPUBLICANS.

Report of the Proceedings of the State Convention at Elmira.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 15.—Political action has never been more harmonious, never more plainly from the people, than that had today in the name of the Republican Party of New-York. The promise of yesterday was more than fulfilled in the performance of today. No political convention was ever composed of better materials, none was ever less the puppet of wire-pullers. As soon as the delegates were assembled in the Opera-house, it was evident that an anomaly was to be presented in a Republican Convention reaching its conclusions with entire harmony, and the anomaly was wholly explained by a glance over the hall, which showed that MANIERRE and his pulihas were absent. The low class of poshouse politicians, who had in former years been thrust into State Conventions by the powers of PENTON, were also absent. Conspicuous among these men were: Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Hon. John H. Martindale, Hon. John H. Selkreg, Hon. Wm. Orton, Hon. Wm. A. Darling, Hon. Abram Lent, Hon. Henry R. Pierson, Gen. John C. Robinson and many others, but those named are specimens of the whole body. The Convention has been a most remarkable success. It was evident from the start that such would be the case.

MR. PIERSON IN THE CHAIR.

When Ex-Senator PIERSON was escorted to the chair, after his unanimous election as presiding officer, by Mr. ORTON and Mr. BAILEY, he was greeted with a hearty burst of applause. After returning thanks for the honor, he said:

Twelve years have passed since the people, after long suffering and patience, nominated and elected ABRAHAM LINCOLN as President of the United States. Then confessedly it was the dark hour of our country's peril. How we struggled; how our country bled at every pore; how the weak grew weaker, the strong stronger, how patriotic men plead and worked; how prayer went into and rose in a brilliant haze of the most brilliant history that has ever been written. After passing through a conflict and being tried in a crucible that reduced to dross many a gilded name, the true gold was made to appear and victory perched on our banner. The conflict was over, peace was restored, and we had an army of more than one million of tried men in the field, and every city was a magazine of war. The arts, the manufactures, the commerce, the wealth of the country had all been diverted from their legitimate purposes to keeping and maintaining the unparalleled struggle. The country was dismembered. Hearts were chilled by long suffering. The land mourned. The Treasury was depleted. The public credit had been so strained as to be almost entirely gone. The wisest men faltered in their judgment as they looked about for some one to save us from disaster and treason. Assassination laid her sacrilegious hand upon our President and took him away. An "accidental" President proved recreant to his trust, and filled the whole land with disgust at his treason. Peaceably we bore it until we were able, without the violation of one article of our Constitution, to relieve the country from the treachery who had violated the political rights of the people. Whom did we then select as our political head? ULYSSES S. GRANT, the victorious General, the then untried statesman. What has been the result? A dismembered country has been reunited, a depleted Treasury has been again filled, a ruined credit has been restored, a depreciated currency has risen in value a hundred fold, an immense standing army has been released to husbandry and the arts, a host of idle followers and useless office-holders have been dismissed and asked to follow some more useful occupation. States admitted have been reunited, our rights and dignity have been defined in all lands, until to be known as a citizen of these United States is a passport, a badge of honor recognised in every country under the whole heaven. Not only has the interest on our public debt been promptly met, but a large amount of the principal has been paid than the country ever owed before. By whom, under whose Administration has all of this work been accomplished? Look at our country today. When has there been more prosperity, more peace, more happiness? Is it possible, that the chief recipient of this great bounty, shall now falter? Is there more than one course for honest, patriotic men to pursue? Let us not be misled by the cry of a disappointed ambition, or the mere artful duplicity of those who, having done all they could to hinder, now seek to destroy by the vilest means a more successful competition—the fair laurie of our national glory.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

At the conclusion of his speech the following Vice-Presidents were elected: Isaac H. Bailey and Edward Stitch, New-York; Franklin Woodruff, Kings; Alexander Haynes, Queens; John A. Quackenbos, Rensselaer; H. Van Esselstine, Columbia; Stillman Foote, St. Lawrence; James M. Dudley, Fulton; George B. Sloane, Orange; D. A. Munro, Oneida; George Tracy Beedle, Chemung; E. S. Monson, Seneca; A. C. Bennett, Livingstone; Wm. B. Lunt, Erie, and D. H. Wave, Chautauqua, being one from each judicial district. The organization was completed by the selection of L. S. BENNETTON, of St. Lawrence, and E. B. GENN, of Tioga, as Secretaries.

COMMITTEES.

Committees were then appointed on resolutions, of which Hon. HOWARDS PIERREPONT was made Chairman, and on selection of delegates to Philadelphia from the State at large, with Hon. STEPHEN B. FRENCH, of Suffolk, as Chairman.

CHOOSING DELEGATES.

A resolution, offered by Mr. PIERSON, was adopted, that the district delegates to Philadelphia should be elected for each Congressional district by the members of the Convention representing the district, and their names be reported for confirmation. The work being done, the Convention was about to take a recess, when Mr. JAS. M. IVES, of Westchester, offered the following:

WHEREAS, The New-York Tribune has declared that this is a Politicians' Convention, and might properly be held in the New-York Custom-house; therefore be it

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, that no person holding a Federal office shall be appointed a delegate to Philadelphia.

When the storm of applause which this evoked had subsided, the reverend Mr. SHEARMAN, of Tompkins, rose up and said that on the previous evening he had announced that there was but one office-holder in this Convention. Lest he might be misunderstood, he wished to say to-day that the only office held by the person referred to by the sanction of the Church. In the storm of laughter which this gully raised, the resolution was passed, and the Convention adjourned until 5½ P. M.

Upon reassembling, Judge PIERREPONT read from the platform the following resolutions as the report of the Committee:

The Republicans of New-York, in Convention assembled, declare their principles and adopt the following resolutions:

First—That all American citizens whether native or foreign born, and without distinction of race, color or religion, are entitled to the same civil and political rights, enjoined in the Constitution of the United States, and to equal and exact justice before the law.

Second—That the acts relating to emancipation and enfranchisement, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, shall be maintained inviolate.

Third—That the obligations to pay the public debt, and every pecuniary obligation of the Government, shall in no manner and under no pretense be impaired.

Fourth—That, while favoring a gradual reduction of the national debt, we are opposed to a hurried payment thereof through oppressive taxation, thinking it clearly more wise and just, to divide the burden with the vastly increased population of future years, when, to the augmented wealth and multiplied transactions of the people will be less onerous.

Fifth—That the civil service ought to be reformed; the unjust tax, submitted to as a measure of war, ought immediately to cease; the franking privilege, and all the internal revenue taxes, save only the tax on tobacco and spirituous liquors, ought to be abolished.

Sixth—That there should be a tariff for revenue so adjusted as to bear as equally as possible upon every kind of labor, property and industry.

Seventh—That it is the duty of the National Government to do all within its legitimate sphere to restore harmony, prosperity and fraternal relationship to the reconstructed States, who it should guard with jealous care against any tendency to outrage authority by violating contracts, or by resorting to the methods of the rebellion.

Eighth—That the Government of the United States should by every honorable means seek to preserve peace with foreign powers, but that it should at all times and in all places protect American citizens, maintain its sympathy as all governments and oppressed peoples who are struggling for liberty, and that it should be with unequal justice to all, and should demand nothing which is not clearly right, and should submit to no wrong.

Ninth—That the heroism of the brave soldiers and sailors, whose valor preserved the Republic, will keep alive through all time the memory of the unparalleled patriotism shall last, and we denounce all attempts to reduce the hard-earned pay or pension now allowed them for their inestimable services; that whenever and wherever treason lifts its head, or civil discord the nation may exist, the honest people of the United States will not forget that the Union was preserved, the nation saved and liberty secured by their stern devotion to and maintenance of the grand principles of the Republican Party.

Tenth—That to disguise, to ad ministering play upon the intention of disappointed men, no name presented above is a living issue before the people. The true friends of the Union and a succession of the Republican Party at this time is a succession of the principles for which patriots sacrificed their lives, and victory has thrown away the choicest fruits of an immortal victory.

Eleventh—That the any about universal amnesty is calculated to deceive the people, by concealment of the fact that those lately in rebellion are extended by no decree of law, from whom many have a right to vote and to hold property which the most loyal citizens enjoy; and intelligent people will remark that so unwilling were Liberal Republicans to grant common justice to the rebels of the South, that recently by their own votes in the Senate, they combined with Democrats, who alone were not sufficient, and rescinded the Amnesty law which had passed the House, rather than allow to the colored people of the common civil rights secured by Mr. SUMNER'S bill, to which the Senator so consistently and honorably adhered.

Twelfth—That no patriot can fail to discover that political issues are changed since the Cincinnati Convention and their former sympathizers have not suddenly changed their principles, but only their policy; that there can be at this time but two equal-sized parties in the field, and these the same which have latterly been arrayed on the battle-field—each animated by the same principles, and impelled by the same purpose as before. The success of the one will bring peace and contentment to the people; the success of the other foreshadows strife, distrust and civil commotion.

Thirteenth—That we earnestly invite all those who, for any cause, are temporarily separated from the Republican Party of Reform, to unite in mutual concessions and join heartily in resisting the revival of disunion sentiment, which seeks as unnatural alliance for no good end for the overthrow of those principles for the maintenance of which the great Republican Party sprang into life at the call of the nation. A party whose patriotism is not lost, whose mission is not ended, and whose victory shall be secured against all combinations of the enemies of the Union.

Fourteenth—That considering its eminent success as conclusive proof of the wise Administration of President GRANT, there stands the fact that since the inauguration of the first day of the present May, $67,713,818 of the public debt have been paid; that the gold premium has become comparatively nominal; that the Government securities which a little while ago would bring but sixty cents on the dollar, now sell at par in gold; that taxes amounting to more than $100,000,000 per annum have been already taken off; that peace reigns, and that a general prosperity and rapid development in material wealth unparalleled in any age or country in our history.

Fifteenth—Conclusively that with the eminent success of the present Administration and the auspicious pronouncements of the future, we decide it unnecessary otherwise to change our able, tried and safe Chief Magistrate, who has met the best expectations of the country, for an untried and uncertain ruler in his stead, and we therefore cordially endorse the renomination of Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT for the next President of the United States.

When the loud applause which followed the reading had subsided, Gen. MARTINDALE made a most eloquent and telling speech in support of the resolutions, in which he said that ever since the war it had been necessary, as it is yet, to shape legislation so as to secure the fruits of our great victory from the insidious attacks of the Democratic Party, which accepts the results of the war, not because it likes them, but because it must. There had been no repentance of its past, no genuine acceptance of the present, and there is now as urgent need as ever before that the Republican Party shall continue in control of affairs. He closed with a fervid eulogy of Gen. GRANT as a leader who had been tried and not found wanting; and at the conclusion of his speech, which elicited much enthusiasm, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

DELEGATES TO PHILADELPHIA.

The delegates to Philadelphia were then announced, those at large coming from the Committee, and the others from the delegates from the Congressional Districts. The list as approved by the Convention is as follows:

At Large—Gerrit Smith; alternate, Andrew D. White. Edwards Pierrepont; alternate, W. J. Bacon. James N. Matthews; alternate, Freeman Clarke. Wm. F. Bullet; alternate, E. W. South; B. Chelin; alternate, Gen. J. C. Robinson; Gen. Stephen Moffat; alternate, Gen. Darling. Joseph Dudley; alternate, Matthias Peters. John Dalin.

District Delegates.—First—John Akins, Stephen B. French; alternates, Morgan Morgans, R. H. Conklyon.

Second—Nelson Shaurman, Henry C. Bowen; alternates, Lucius Palmer, Gordon E. Thomas.

Third—Steward L. Woodford, Abram B. Baylis; alternates, Frederick Coolen, Albert Ammerman.

Fourth—Daniel Jones, David Williams; alternates, Mathias Peters, John Dalin.

Fifth—Henry A. Hurlbert, James Winterbottom; alternates, Pierre C. Van Wyck, H. V. Crawford.

Sixth—Wm. Dorsheimer, Wm. L. Dodge; alternates, Henry Vasbeit and Henry E. Crapsey.

Seventh—Augustus Wesseman; Jacob W. Patterson, Jr.; alternates, Cornelius Van Waggoner and Solon B. Smith.

Eighth—Charles S. Spencer, John D. Lawson; alternates, John H. White, James W. Fort.

Ninth—Henry De Latour, Joel W. Mason; alternates, J. Sheahel, James Cudlip.

Tenth—Wm. H. Ruth; Selden W. Wales; alternates, Wm. A. Wheelock, Lewis Neumann.

Eleventh—D. O. Bradley, David Robinson; alternates, Cole and Robert S. Hevenor.

Twelfth—Ambrose C. Mavay, Clinton V. R. Liddington; alternates, Cyrus B. Martin Gideon Wells.

Thirteenth—R. Platt Carpenter, Lewis T. Payne; alternates, Samuel Sipon, Nelson P. Aiken.

Fourteenth—W. Kenyon Samuel Harris; alternates, Joseph W. Blake Thad. Hall.

Fifteenth—Charles H. Adams, Henry Smith; alternates, Chas. D. Easton, Chas. Kramer.

Sixteenth—Martin I. Townsend, Jas. Harper; alternates, Wm. H. Tell, a vacancy.

Seventeenth—Gen. John Hammond, N. E. Sheldon; alternates, John H. Whiteside, Robert Waddell.

Eighteenth—Edward H. Foster, Wm. Andrews; alternates, Geo. M. Gleason, Howard E. King.

Nineteenth—Richard Franchot, Chas. M. Lesley; alternates, D. V. Berry, David A. Wells.

Twentieth—Leroy G. Sowa, Robert P. Barnard; alternates, William H. Rogers, B. Gage Berry.

Twenty-first—Warren Miller, Alexander Campbell; alternates, John O. Wright, H. S. Hend.

Twenty-second—Daniel Walker, T. D. Barnes; alternates, G. P. Hayes, A. J. Congleshell.

Twenty-third—Andrew Warner, Alexander H. Holmes; alternates, Dewitt Gardner, William H. Brand.

Twenty-fourth—S. Nelson, Gen. David Allen; alternates, William F. Smith, Carroll E. Smith.

Twenty-fifth—George J. Post, George W. Jones; alternates, J. G. Yeoman, John H. Camp.

Twenty-sixth—Jonathan D. Morey, Daniel Morris; alternates, F. O. Mason, Finley Hulmes.

Twenty-seventh—Wm. L. Sanstick, Gordon G. Manning; alternates, Theodore F. Miner, Alex. S. Andrews.

Twenty-eighth—John N. Runnerford, Abijah Wellman; alternates, Samuel E. Hosmer, Washington Kemp.

Twenty-ninth—George Wilson, Daniel M. Cole; alternate, M. Berry, Hermann Mushler.

Thirtieth—Albert D. Fawcett, William Tyrrell; alternates, John Fisher, Russell C. Worden.

Thirty-first—John Allen, Sen., John Greiner; alternates, Jas. Sheldon, Frederick Bentz.

Thirty-second—H. O. Laking, Henry Van Garman; alternates, F. H. Brewer, John Masters.

Mr. FRENCH announced that Mr. FOSTER had been presented as the choice of the Colored Men's Convention at Troy, which has appointed WM. E. NORWOOD, of Albany, J. R. SMITH, of Ontario, and J. M. HOLLINGSWORTH, of Oswego, a Committee to make known the desires of the colored men. When before the Committee, Mr. JOHNSON said the colored men made no demand for this recognition, and they would almost without exception vote for the Philadelphia nominees in any event, but they greatly desired this mark of the confidence of their Republican brethren as a means of strengthening their hands both within and without the State.

After this admirable conclusion of its labors, a motion to adjourn was made, whereupon Mr. HOLMES, of Yates, called for three times three for Gen. GRANT, which were given by every man springing to his feet and giving the cheers with hearty good-will, and the Convention then adjourned.

CONFIDENCE IN THE RESULT.

There is universal satisfaction with the resolutions adopted, and with the list of delegates to Philadelphia. On every hand the remark can be heard that better work never was done for the Republican Party of the State, and no one now doubts that a sweeping victory will be achieved in November. The accounts brought by the delegates of the excellent condition in every county has done much to increase general confidence, and every one has gone home to work with a will for the triumph that is already assured.

ONE HUNDRED GUNS.

After the adjournment the Republicans of Elmira fired a salute of 100 guns in honor of the Convention and as a mark of their hearty approval of its work. E. C.

NEW-YORK DEMOCRATS.

Proceedings of Yesterday's Session at Rochester—Rather Cold Comfort for Greeley.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 15.—The actions of the Democratic Convention thus far has been a disappointment to the sanguine Greeleyites, who intended to adopt the Cincinnati ticket by a hurrah. The policy of the cooler and more sagacious leaders, which looks to the indorsement of that ticket as a possibility, but leaves the door open for other contingencies, has prevailed, and now seems certain to prevail to the end. When the resolution for the appointment of delegates to Baltimore by this Convention, was under discussion, this morning, an enthusiastic Greeleyite, named THOMPSON, from New-York, of no great weight in political counsels, moved to instruct the delegation to go for GREELEY. There was a feeble expression of applause, and then voices from all parts of the hall called Mr. THOMPSON to order, reminding him that he was not a delegate but only a contestant, and being on the floor by courtesy only, had no right to make a motion. This was the last and only attempt to commit the Convention to the Greeley movement, although the opinion of the great majority evidently is that it will be found the best policy at Baltimore to ratify his nomination. There is no genuine enthusiasm in the case, and all admit privately that Mr. GREELEY is one of the most objectionable candidates that could have been nominated, and the experiment of raising such a man to the Presidency is a most hazardous one.

HOFFMAN IN THE BACKGROUND.

The programme today was to make Hon. CLARKSON POTTER permanent President of the Convention. This was changed at the last moment, in view of the fact that Mr. POTTER has aspirations for the Gubernatorial office, which it was not deemed wise by those running this Convention to encourage, and it was decided during the recess to retain Mr. KISSELLA as permanent President. He showed himself entirely unfit for the position, and, during the heated debate of the afternoon the Convention came very near being involved in an old-fashioned row through his want of familiarity with parliamentary law. The intention of the wire-pullers who manage this Convention evidently is to run Gov. (HOFFMAN, but when the next State Convention is held they will have to confront elements of opposition less easily controlled than those in the present body.

MR. TILDEN'S POSITION.

The management of this Convention has been taken entirely out of Mr. TILDEN'S hands, although he is permitted, for appearance sake, to go through the motions as Chairman of the State Committee. The Young Democracy will never forgive him for the part he has taken in breaking down the Tammany corruptionists.

RURAL DELEGATIONS.

The contest over the disputed seats from New-York was not a hard one to manage. Many of the regular Tammany delegation have been heretofore members of the Young Democracy, and are personally unobjectionable, and their right to seats under the party usages was undisputable.

OLD TRICKS RENEWED.

The most exciting question related to the manner of appointing delegates to Baltimore. A large party from the country favors the plan of having them named by the delegation from the several Congressional districts, while the managers naturally preferred to have them appointed in mass by a committee of the Convention. On this point there was a heated debate, rendered more exciting by the attempt of Mr. KISSELLA, acting under orders, to stifle debate by arbitrary rules, which he was forced to abandon by the firm stand taken by several of the delegates. The question being put by yeas and nays, was declared carried by a small majority in favor of the plan of naming by a committee, but it is believed they were good counters who announced the vote.

NO INTEREST.

The work of the Convention is substantially finished, and it could easily have got through and adjourned to-night but for the fact that the hall was engaged and could not be had in the evening. There has been no general interest manifested in the proceedings, and the hall has not been at any time more than two-thirds full.

A ROW.

Just before the Convention was called to order this afternoon, there was a row worthy of a Democratic Convention of the old school. An enthusiastic Greeleyite, heretofore a Republican, coming in after dinner, insisted on taking a seat among the delegates, with whom he desired to fraternize, but being recognised, he was violently repelled, and showing fight, there was a general rush to the spot, a scene of violent excitement by the intruder being dragged forcibly out of the room. With this exception, the Convention was quite orderly. For the coveted honor of being chosen delegates at large, Gov. HOFFMAN, Senators RENEY DE MURPHY, and JAEVIS LORD and DELOS DE WOLF seem to have the lead. The Convention will hold another session to-morrow morning and finish up its business promptly, giving subsequently ample opportunity to the orators present to indulge in the luxury of speech-making. K.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

MR. TILDEN CALLS TO ORDER.

The hour appointed for the assembling of the Convention was noon, but it was 12½ before SAMUEL J. TILDEN called the body to order in a short speech. The men before him, he said, were met to bear the banner of the Democracy, as they had always done, in the face of the foe. It did not become him to anticipate their choice and their action. It was their mission to contend against contraband and corruption. The three millions of Democratic voters would act as a unit, and would, without exception, support the candidates of the party.

THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

He named as temporary Chairman, THOMAS KISSELLA, of Kings County. Mr. KISSELLA said: We meet at a time pregnant with important events. I know that I was selected, not for individual considerations, but because I was one of the earliest and most earnest advocates of a union of all the liberal elements. [Cheers.] To keep the present party in power, military despotism and the degradation of the South must continue. The Democratic Party have upheld, in every way left open to us, the civil rights of the habeas corpus and trial by jury, and the complete rights of the South to participate in the councils of the nation. Let us resolve to accomplish our duty, and millions of freemen will bless us. [Loud cheering.]

On the motion of Mr. FARRELL, of Richland County, Mr. R. O. PEARSE was appointed temporary Secretary.

The roll of delegates was called by Mr. FRANK, and the names of the contesting delegates from New-York City and Oneida County were referred to the Committee on Contested Seats.

Several Secretaries were proposed, but the matter was laid over until the permanent organization.

CONFIRMED ISSUE OF BUSINESS.

A resolution was offered to appoint a committee to appoint two delegates from each Congressional district and four from the State at large to the National Convention at Baltimore, and that that delegation be instructed by vote as a unit, which was laid on the table.

Messrs. Mowbray and ALTON were appointed additional temporary Secretaries.

Sixteen temporary Vice-Presidents were proposed but were not chosen.

Much confusion existed at this point as to what was proper to be done by a temporary organization.

Several propositions were made, but declared out of order.

CLARKSON N. POTTER moved that a committee of two from each judicial district be appointed, to which all resolutions and platforms shall be referred without debate. Carried.

COMMITTEES.

The following Committees were appointed:

On Resolutions—Samuel D. Morris, Clarkson N. Potter, Stephen L. Mayhew, Asa Thayer, Jr., Dave Sparks, Samuel R. Gordon, John T. Seymour, William C. Rugg, R. F. Hart, C. G. Fellows, William C. Dygert, Jr., Thomas Darcy, Jr., Jerry Dunn and Jesse Cotter.

On Contested Seats—W. C. Dewitt, W. Cauldwell, Isaac McCombs, J. A. Dayton, W. H. Mosher, C. W. Sheldon, T. A. Bowser, R. B. Wing, C. M. Booker, W. Riley, Sam'l Lee, Jr., Wm. Morgan, Jr., George Chambers and Samuel Jeansen.

Adjourned until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 3½ o'clock.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization, consisting of H. D. Purdell, A. D. Baldwin, G. H. Thatcher, John C. Suydam, Philip R. Toll, R. R. Grant, T. D. Priest, A. A. Fleach, John J. Taylor, A. J. Hankley, John Bible, P. C. Peck, T. F. Farnell and C. C. Murray, who had been appointed just before adjournment, reported the name of Mr. KISSELLA, of Kings County, for Permanent President of the Convention, and for Vice-Presidents H. D. Purdell, R. D. Baldwin, George H. Thatcher, James Oliver, E. M. Holbrook, Philip P. Toll, Edmund P. Wing, Matthias Britton, John J. Taylor, Andrew J. Hankley, T. C. Peck, John Nibio, George K. Moor, William M. Whalen. Secretaries—W. W. Moseley, James M. Oakley, F. S. Loftin, J. A. Bayless, Charles Blair, A. S. Peck, John T. Seymour, G. H. Priest, Theodore P. Hess, Walter A. Cook, James D. Morgan, Jarvis Lord, George W. Cotaren, Jerome B. Jewell.

Mr. KISSELLA, on taking the chair permanently, remarked that it seemed that the young men of the party were coming to the front. He hoped that they would keep the party as unanimited as had those great men who had gone before them.

The Committee on Contested Seats reported in favor of the delegation from New-York City headed by JOHN FOX, as that delegation had been elected regularly and directly to the Convention in accordance with the rules adopted last year. The report was adopted.

TALK ABOUT BALTIMORE.

Much discussion ensued on a resolution offered by Mr. DAYTON, to the effect that a committee be appointed to select delegates to Baltimore.

Mr. FARRELL strongly opposed this, insisting that the delegates should be appointed by the Convention itself, each Congressional district delegation choosing its own delegate to Baltimore. This assumption of power, he said, is a conspiracy against the people. He therefore moved that as an amendment.

Mr. SPENCER, of New-York City, said that for ten or twelve years one custom had prevailed. In former times the votes of delegates had been scattered away, and they had found that their strength lay in uniting and in having the votes cast as a unit. He hoped that when they went to Baltimore they would present a united front.

Mr. CHANLER, of New-York City, spoke in favor of a united vote at Baltimore, and against the possible split that might ensue in case Mr. FARWELL'S substitute was adopted.

Mr. MURRAY, of Chautauqua, spoke of the State Convention of 1868, when the policy of voting as a unit was adopted by a majority of one, and the Democrats had not elected a President since then.

Mr. DE WITT spoke in favor of the original resolution. Everybody knew when the Chair appointed the Committee that the Committee would select only such men as were true representatives of the Democratism by which they came. He resented the policies of the future to be debated here, and then to have the voice of New-York sent forth as a thunderbolt. [Loud applause.]

Mr. NELSON, of Rockland, moved the previous question.

Mr. BARNES, of Sullivan, endeavored to speak, but the Chairman declined to recognise him.

Mr. NELSON withdrew the previous question.

Mr. BEERS said he had heard enough of power. He thought that the delegates should not go as lambs to the slaughter. He did not want to follow after strange gods. [Applause.] There had been more injury effected by the unit system than by the old system. He wanted to hear the voice of the people, and then he would bow in accordance with it. Much misunderstanding arose as to the various resolutions.

Mr. TILDEN spoke in explanation and in favor of the unit system.

The question was taken on Mr. FARWELL'S substitute, and it was lost, the vote being 63 to 61. The original resolution for the appointment of a committee to select delegates to Baltimore was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CLARKSON M. POTTER, from the Committee on Resolutions, made a report. He said that the Committee had given the subject a most careful and thorough consideration. The resolutions are as follows:

The Democratic Party of the State of New-York, assembled in regular convention to select delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Baltimore, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President declare and resolve,

That we recognize the changes in the nature and condition of this Government which have taken place, and, without reopening the questions of the past, are ready now to co-operate with those, whatever their previous party affiliations, who favor limited and well-defined powers in the States, restrain the exercise by Congress of absolute and general powers, to prevent the entering on general private legislation, to restrain the growth of vast corporations, and to support a permanent civil service reform: and be it further

Resolved, That the recent declaration of political principles by the Convention of Cincinnati is evidence of the progress of public opinion toward sound and safe views of government, and we believe all patriotic citizens may unite upon that platform, for the purpose of restoring the honest administration of public affairs, and inducing the obligations of the Constitution; and our delegates to Baltimore are instructed to take the course best calculated to secure the triumph of those principles and the selection of candidates who will be supported by the people and the approval of the Democracy in National Convention assembled.

The resolutions were adopted.

COMMITTEE TO SELECT DELEGATES TO BALTIMORE.

The following were appointed the Committee to select delegates to the Baltimore Convention: James C. Spencer, Oliver Charlick, Robt. Christie, Robert Furey, James B. Oliver, John H. Colby, Isaiah Fuller, J. M. Holbrook, G. A. Dayton, Ira R. Kerr, Diederick Willers, Jr., W. E. Bowman, N. D. Parsons, C. F. Bissell.

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE CONNECTICUT SENATORSHIP

Election of Gen. Ferry by Democratic Votes—How the Deed was Done.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, May 15.—Both Houses of the Connecticut Legislature met today in joint session for the purpose of electing a United States Senator for the term of six years, from March 4, 1873. There was a large attendance of spectators in the lobbies, all anxious to learn the result. There were 268 members present. The necessary nominations were made without much delay, the names of Gen. HAWLEY and FERRY being received with applause by their respective adherents.

When the ballot was taken the vote stood 128 for Gen. HAWLEY, and 126 for FERRY, when the latter was declared elected. The entire Democratic vote was given to FERRY, as was well understood would be done, and there were seventeen of the Republican members who voted for him. There is not much disposition manifested to the result, for the coalition formed by the Ferryites with the Democrats was well known beforehand.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Republican Congressional Convention—Presidential Elector and Delegates to Philadelphia Chosen.

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 15.—In the Republican Congressional Convention for the Fifth District, held here today, Hon. THOMAS LITTLE was nominated for Congress by acclamation. Gen. S. A. DOUGLAS was unanimously nominated for district presidential elector. THOMAS B. KROEN and JAMES E. BOYD were elected delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and J. MARTIN and G. M. ARNOLD alternates.

A SAFE COUNSELOR.

How Horace Greeley Would Have "Saved the Union," Between 1861 and 1864.

A WARNING FROM THE PAST.

What we Might Expect if Mr. Greeley Succeeded in His Ambition.

FALSE IN ONE CRISIS, FALSE IN ALL.

We generally form an idea of a man's fitness to give advice in seasons of emergency by the judgment he has displayed on previous critical occasions. Test Mr. GREELEY by this standard, and who would be rash enough to intrust the work of Government to his hands? What would have happened to us in 1860 if Mr. GREELEY'S counsel had been adopted may be gathered from his own published words at that time, a portion of which we print below. We commend the following literal quotations, which have no little historical value, to the calm consideration of all our readers:

State Secession Fully Vindicated.

From the Tribune, Nov. 9, 1860.

And now, if the Cotton States consider the value of the Union debatable, we maintain their perfect right to discuss it. Nay, we hold with JEFFERSON to the inalienable right of communities to alter or abolish forms of govern ment that have become oppressive or injurious; and, if the Cotton States shall decide that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless; and we do not see how one party can have a right to do what another party has a right to prevent. We must ever resist the asserted right of any State to remain in the Union, and nullify or defy the laws thereof; to withdraw from the Union is quite another matter. And, whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a Republic whereof one section is pinned to the residue by bayonets.

But, while we thus uphold the practical liberty, if not the abstract right of secession, we must insist that the step be taken, if it ever shall be, with the deliberation and gravity befitting so momentous an issue. Let ample time be given for reflection; let the subject be fully canvassed before the people; and let a popular vote be taken in every case, before secession is decreed. Let the people be told just why they are asked to break up the confederation; let them have both sides of the question fully presented; let them reflect, deliberate, then vote; and let the act of secession be the echo of an unmistakable popular fiat. Secession thus considered, a demand for separation so backed, would either be acquiesced in without the effusion of blood, or those who rushed upon carnage to defy and defeat it, would place themselves clearly in the wrong.

The Southern States Had as Much Right to Leave the Union as the Colonies Had to Revolt in 1776—The Argument Used by Some British Statesmen in 1861-62.

From the Tribune, Dec. 17, 1860.

We have repeatedly asked those who dissent from our view of this matter to tell us frankly whether they do or do not assent to Mr. JEFFERSON'S statement in the Declaration of Independence that Governments "derive their *just* powers from *the consent of the governed*;" and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, *it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it*, and to institute a new Government," &c., &c. We do heartily accept this doctrine, believing it intrinsically sound, beneficent, and one that, universally accepted, is calculated to prevent the shedding of seas of human blood. AND IF IT JUSTIFIED THE SECESSION FROM THE BRITISH EMPIRE OF THREE MILLIONS OF COLONISTS IN 1776, WE DO NOT SEE WHY IT WOULD NOT JUSTIFY THE SECESSION OF FIVE MILLIONS OF SOUTHRONS FROM THE FEDERAL UNION IN 1861. If we are mistaken on this point, why does not some one attempt to show wherein and why? For our own part, while we deny the right of slaveholders to hold slaves against the will of the latter, WE CANNOT SEE HOW TWENTY MILLIONS OF PEOPLE CAN RIGHTFULLY HOLD TEN OR FIFTEEN FIVE, IN A DETESTED UNION WITH THEM, BY MILITARY FORCE.

Of course, we understand that the principle of JEFFERSON, like any other broad generalization, may be pushed to extreme and baleful consequences. We can see why Governor's Island should not be at liberty to secede from the State and nation and allow herself to be covered with French and British batteries commanding and threatening our City. There is hardly a great principle which may not be thus "run into the ground." But if seven or eight contiguous States shall present themselves authentically at Washington, saying: "We hate the Federal Union; we have withdrawn from it; we give you the choice between acquiescing in our secession and arranging amicably all incidental questions on the one hand, and attempting to subdue us on the other"—*we could not stand up for coercion, for subjugation, for we do not think it would be just.* We hold the right of self-government sacred, even when invoked in behalf of those who deny it to others. So much for the question of principle.

Now as to the matter of policy:

South Carolina will certainly secede. Several other cotton States will probably follow her example. The border States are evidently reluctant to do likewise. South Carolina has grossly insulted them by her dictatorial, reckless course. What she expects and desires is a clash of arms with the Federal Government, which will at once commend her to the sympathy and co-operation of every slave State, and to the sympathy (at least) of the pro-slavery minority in the free States. It is not difficult to see that this would speedily work a political revolution, which would restore to slavery all, and more than all, it has lost by the canvass of 1860. We want to obviate this. We would expose the secoders to odium as dismunionists, not commend them to pity as the gallant though mistaken upholders of the rights of their section in an unequal military contest.

We fully realize that the dilemma of the incoming Administration will be a critical one. It must endeavor to uphold and enforce the laws, as well against rebellious slaveholders as fugitive slaves. The new President must fulfill the obligations assumed in his inauguration oath, no matter how shamefully his predecessor may have defied them. We fear that Southern madness may precipitate a bloody collision that all must deplore. *But if ever "seven or eight States" send agents to Washington to say, "We want to go out of the Union," we shall not constrained by our devotion to human liberty to say, Let them go!* And we do not see how we could take the other side without coming in direct conflict with those rights of man which we hold paramount to all political arrangements, however convenient and advantageous.

No Right to Coerce the Southern States.

From the Tribune, Dec. 24, 1860.

Most certainly we believe that Governments are made for peoples, not Peoples for Governments—that the latter "derive their just power from the consent of the governed;" and when over a portion of this Union, large enough to form an independent, self-subsisting nation, shall see fit to say, authentically, to the residue, "We want to get away from you," we shall say—and we trust self-respect, if not regard for the principle of self government, will constrain the residue of the American people to say—"Go!" We never yet had an opinion of ourselves or our neighbors as to wish to hold others in a hated connection with us. But the dissolution of a Government cannot be effected in the time required for knocking down a house of cards. Let the cotton States, or any six or more States, say, *surreptitiously*, "We want to get out of the Union," and propose to effect their end peaceably and inoffensively, and we will do our best to help them out—not that we want them to go, but that we loathe the idea of compelling them to stay. All we ask is, that they exercise a reasonable patience, so as to give time for effecting their end without bloodshed. They must know, as well as we do, that no President can recognize a mere State ordinance of secession, nor neglect to enforce the laws of the United States throughout their whole geographical extent. It takes two to make a bargain, whether of admission or secession; but wise reasonable forbearance all may be brought about.

The Moral Rights of Secession.

From the Tribune of 22d of February, 1861, Five Days After the "Inauguration" of Jeff. Davis.

We have repeatedly said, and we once more insist, that the great principle embodied by JEFFERSON in the Declaration of American Independence, that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, is sound and just; and that if the slave States, the cotton States, or the Gulf States only, choose to form an independent nation, *they have a clear moral right to do so.* We have said, and still maintain, that, provided the Cotton States have fully and deliberately made up their minds to go by themselves, *there is no need of fighting about it;* for they have only to exercise reasonable patience, and they will be let off in peace and good will. *Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, we will do our best to forward their views.*"

Mr. Greeley in 1852.

In a letter to H. MCCREERY, of Troy, N. Y., dated Sept. 29, 1852, and published in the New-York *Tribune* of the 30th of the same month, HORACE GREELEY, speaking of the right of secession, thus declared himself:

"But I *still insist* that, if it had been proved that the people of the slave States—or even of the cotton States alone—had really desired to dissolve the Union, and had peacefully, deliberately, and authoritatively expressed that wish, *we should* have assented to it. At all events, I should."

The above quotations may doubtless help Mr. GREELEY'S cause today in the Southern States, and with the "Bourbon" Democrats, whose alliance he is courting, and therefore he may thank us for republishing them. But what can the bulk of the people, the thrifty industrious classes who dread seeing the country thrown into fresh convulsions, think of the proposal to elect as President a man who would have destroyed the Union in 1860,

FINE ARTS.

Sale of the Elliott Collections---Schools of the Academy of Design.

Academy of Design.

A free exhibition of the drawing completed during the year by pupils of the Schools of the Academy of Design, is now open at the Academy. There are not 120 drawings from the life, and a number of antique studies, which, as a whole, show a very superior examination. The figures are all carefully drawn, and exhibit both good work and careful study. The prize will be awarded this week, and the figures will be awarded this week, and exhibit both good work and careful study. The prize will be awarded this week, and exhibit both good work and careful study. The prize will be awarded this week, and exhibit both good work and careful study.

Schools of the Academy of Design.

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Elliott Collections.

The Elliott collections of paintings, engravings, and other objects of art, which have been on exhibition at the Academy of Design for the past week, will be sold at auction this afternoon and evening by Thomas E. Kirby, at the Academy rooms. The collections are very large, and the sale will occupy two days. The pictures are mostly of the modern French and English schools, and include many works of merit. The engravings are also numerous and valuable. The sale will begin at 2 o'clock each day.

Academy of Design.

The Academy of Design will open its annual exhibition of paintings, sculpture, architectural designs, and engravings, on Monday, April 28th, at the Academy building, in Third-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. The Academy will be open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, and from 7 to 10 P. M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, $1. Catalogues, 10 cents. Works of art will be received at the Academy on Thursday, April 24th, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Friday, April 25th, from 9 A. M. to 12 M. Works of art will be received at the Academy on Thursday, April 24th, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Friday, April 25th, from 9 A. M. to 12 M. Works of art will be received at the Academy on Thursday, April 24th, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Friday, April 25th, from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Wednesday, May 15, 1872.

The exports of the week—ending May 14—have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs		Pork, bbls	
Beef, pkgs		Rice, pkgs	
Cotton, bales		Spirits, bbls	
Flour, bbls		Tallow, pkgs	
Grain, bush		Tobacco, pkgs	
Hops, bales		Whalebone, bales	
Lard, pkgs		Wheat, bush	
Leather, sides		Wood, pkgs	
Meal, bbls			
Oil, bbls			
Oil cake, pkgs			
Oil, Lard, bbls			
Provisions, pkgs			
Pork, bbls			
Rosin, bbls			
Staves, M			
Tar, bbls			
Turpentine, bbls			
Tobacco, pkgs			
Whiskey, bbls			
Wool, bales			

The exports of Cotton at this port today included 1,000 bales from Savannah, 1,000 bales from Charleston, 1,000 bales from New-Orleans, 1,000 bales from Mobile, and 1,000 bales from Texas.

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, have been as follows:

By the steamer Java, for Liverpool—51 pkgs. Beeswax, 11 bbls. Sundries, 14,337 bushels Corn. Last bound to Liverpool.

By the bark Ariadne, for Cork and orders—24,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Freelabet, for Stettin—2,966 bbls Rosin and 1 package Sundries.

By the bark Johanne Carl, for Bremen—471 casks Rosin, and 1 package Sundries.

By the ship Jessore, for Antwerp—1 cases Worsteds, 65 cases Tobacco, 75 hhds. Tobacco, 50 boxes Extract Wood, 2,100 bags Rosin, 50 hhds. Tallow, 1,000 ms. Staves, 1,000 boxes Spokes.

By the steamer Manhattan, for Hamburg—20 cases Woolens, 1 cases Salmon, 850 bales Tobacco, 220 cases Tobacco, 2 cases Cigars, 200 tcs. Lard, 241 hhds. Tallow, 1,000 bags Rosin, 2,100 bales Yarn, 21 bags Rags, 1,000 ms. Staves, 100 hhds. Staves, 100 boxes Extract Hams, 100 boxes Bacon, 250 boxes Meat, 4,000 pounds Corn, 54 hhds. Honey, 27 cases Sewing-machines, 42 cases Organs, 2 cases Instruments, 1 case Bristles, 100 boxes Extract Dye-wood, 200 Hides, 40 cases Bleaching, 5 cases Chairs, 41 cases Shoe Wax, 15 cases sundries, 24 boxes Machinery, 4 pkgs. Prints, 14 pkgs. Glass, 20 pkgs. Ink, 5 pkgs. Hardware, 47 rolls Matting, 54 bales Rag.

CANDLES—Have been unchanged as to price on a very slow movement, wholly in a jobbing way. We quote: Adamantine, 14½c.; Diamond, 14c.; Star, 13½c.; Sperm, 35c.; Sperm, patent, 45c.; Stearic, 20c.; Paraffine, 25c.

COFFEE—The good feeling in Rio continued and the Holders were quite firm. Sales have been quite different about operating, and in more cases advances their rates a little. Sales were made of 250 bags Rio ex Merrimack, 2,000 bags do. ex Java, at Hampton Roads, and 1,000 bags do. ex Mississippi, to arrive, part, at notsell, at the cargo of the Vigilance on private terms, and in Baltimore resales of 3,000 bags Rio ex 3 steamers at 16½c. sold in bond a West India house were also reported at 16½c. Holders have been reported of 500 bags Engravers ex Hannemann, 1,000 bags do. ex Washington, resales of 4,000 bags do. ex Hannibal, on private terms, and in Baltimore resales of 1,000 bags do. ex Mississippi, 500 do. ex Java, and 500 bags Rio, all to arrive.

COTTON—The business in Cotton on the spot has been slight, but steady prices were current, the demand being for small lots for spinners' use. Sales amount to 1,000 bales, including 500 bales to manufacturers. For future delivery the business has been fair and steady, with increasing arrivals of new prices are wanted; sales 800 bales, including 400 bales at 22 7-16c.; 100 bales at 22 9-16c., no notice till 20th; 100 bales at 23c.; no notice till 24th; 3 lots, 400 bales at 23 11-16c.; July, 300 bales at 23 13-16c.; October, 100 bales at 20 15-16c.; 100 bales at 19¾c.; November, 100 bales at 19¾c.; December, 100 bales at 19¾c. And today for May, 100 bales at 23½c.; 300 bales at 22 7-16c.; June, 200 bales at 23¾c.; 100 bales at 23 11-16c.; 100 bales at 23 15-16c.; 100 bales at 23 11-16c.; July, 300 bales at 23 13-16c.; 200 bales at 23¾c.; 200 bales at 23 15-16c.; 200 bales at 24c.; August, 200 bales at 23¾c.; September, 100 bales at 20 15-16c.; 100 bales at 20¾c.; 100 bales at October, 300 bales at 20¾c.; November, 800 bales at 19¾c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the business were: May, 23.07; June, 23.09; July, 23.09; August, 23.08; September, 21.96; October, 20.96; November, 20.96. The receipts at the shipping ports today were 1,648 bales, and the total week 10,023 bales, against 7,515 bales last week, and the corresponding week of 1871 were 10,746 bales, against 7,746 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running of quality not more than one grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	19¼	19¾	20	20¾
Good Ordinary	22	22¼	23¼	23¾
Low Middling	23¾	23¾	24¼	24¾
Middling	24¼	24¼	24¾	24¾
Good Middling	24¾	24¾	25	25¼

CEMENT—Has been in moderate request at p rev quotations. Rosendale, $1 60 ₱ bbl.

EGGS—Continue in moderate demand and somewhat irregular as to price, ranging from 13c. 27½c. for inferior to the choice marks.

FRUIT—The market has been quite dull throughout, with a reluctant buyer on any terms. Layer Raisins are held with decided confidence. We now quote: Layer Raisins at $2 85 ₱ box; Valencia Raisins, 11¼c.@12c.; Currants, 7¾c.@7¾c.; Almonds, 13½c.@16c.; Filberts, 11c.@11½c.; Walnuts, 13c.@15c.; Brazil Nuts, 10¾c.@10¾c.; Dates, 7c.@7¾c.; Pitharts, 11¾c.@11¾c.; ₱ lb.; Canton Ginger, 20c. @ 30c. ₱ case; Sardines, 21¾c.@22c., currency, ₱ quarter box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet, since our last, with values quoted 10c. @15c. a bbl. lower, and weak at the close on rather large receipts. Sales have been made since our last of 7,000 bbls. all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 @$5 80; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 85@$6 25; choice to fancy do. at $6 30@$6 50; very good shipping Extra Western at $7 @$7 25; good to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 @$6 75; and trade and family extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been quiet and rather less firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 570 bbls. at $5 30@$5 75 for ordinary to very good, and $6 75@$13 75 for fancy and family brands. Canada Flour continues quiet at $5 25@$10 75 for Extra. Rye Flour has been inactive, ranging at from $4 50@$6 25 ₱ bbl.; sales, 275 bbls. Corn-meal has been in less request, and very quiet and heavy; sales of Yellow Western, $3 65@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 @$4 10 for Brandywine; sales, 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been depressed and decidedly lower, on offers from abroad, and a moderate demand, in part for export, closing heavy. Winter Wheat has been in light supply and held above the views of purchasers, checking business. Sales have been reported since our last of 97,000 bushels, at $1 26 for good No. 2 Milwaukee, delivered; $1 74 for strictly prime do., in store; $1 78 (last evening) for two boat-loads of choice do., in store; $1 60@$1 65 for No. 2 Chicago, delivered; $1 70@$1 75 for Red and Amber Pennsylvania; $2 (42@$2 05 for Red Western, in store, and $2 20 for small lots of White Western.....Corn has been in fair demand but under offers from shippers, and has been quoted cheaper, though closing with more firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 94,000 bushels (part to arrive) at 57½c. for Mixed Western; 58c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 58½c. for White Southern; 59c. for Yellow Western; 59½c. for White Western; 60c. for White Western, afloat, and 61c. for Yellow Western, afloat.....Oats have been in moderate request and firmer; sales of 50,000 bushels (part to arrive) at 39½c. for Mixed Western; 40c. for White Western; 41c. for Mixed Western, afloat, and 42c. for White Western, afloat.....Barley has been quite dull at easier rates; sales of 4,000 bushels Canada West at 62½c.; 5,000 bushels two-rowed State sold at $1.....Barley Malt has been quiet, about a cent a bushel lower, with moderate sales at a nominal decline. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,000 bushels at 90c. @$1 05.....Rye has been in fair demand and firmer; sales of 7,000 bushels at 70c. @71c.

HOPS—The demand has been on a restricted scale, but the offerings have been light, and prices have been steadily maintained. Of choice crop of 1871 at 30c.@35c., the latter for extra choice; crop of 1870 at 15c.@20c.; clear growths at 8c.@20c.; lowlight at 6c.@8c.

LEATHER—The chief call has been for Oak Tanned and Union Score Sprigs, of which there have been in right demand at recent former figures. Hemlock Cut Sole has been in request at steady prices. Calfskins have been in light demand at recent former figures.

MOLASSES—The business in foreign has been very light, and the nominal quotations are unchanged. New Orleans has been in good demand at steady prices; sales 400 hhds. Cuba sold at 32½c. Domestic was firm; 70 hhds. sold at 36c.@37c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has ruled steady, with moderate sales at 37½c. for Southern, 38c. for Refining, and 38½c. for Refined. Rosin has been quiet and steady; sales 2,000 bbls. at $2 50@$3 75 for ordinary to very good, and $4 75@$13 75 for Strained to Pale. Crude Turpentine has been in good demand at $3 50@$4 for Hard, $5 for Yellow Dip, and $6 for Virgin.

PETROLEUM—Business has been very light. The demand for short delivery has been fair but holders refused to make large concessions. Crude is quiet; 14½c. in bulk, and 16½c. in bbls. Refined has been in fair demand and firmer with increasing arrivals of new prices are wanted; sales 800 bbls. Standard White (110 test) at 23½c.@24c. cash and 25c. bbls. Pale at 26c.@27c. cash and 28c. bbls. Extra Pale at 29c. cash and 30c. bbls. Naphtha is dull at 16c. for 63@65 test. Benzine is quiet at 16c. for 74@76 test.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very light request and lower, with sales for forward delivery, with the exception of the last day, when there was a reaction. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,000 bbls. at $13 75@$14 25 for New Western Mess; $13 62½@13 75 for Prime Mess, and $11 for prime. Spot is dull. For forward delivery sales have been reported since our last of 5,000 bbls. at $14 50@$14 75 for May; $14 75@$15 for June; $15@$15 25 for July, and $15 25@$15 50 for August. Beef is quiet and unchanged; sales 250 bbls. Beef Hams are quiet and unchanged; sales 200 bbls. at $23 50@$24. Cut Meats are quiet and unchanged; sales 200 pkgs. at 7½c.@8½c. for Pickled Bellies; 6¾c.@7c. for Pickled Shoulders, and 8½c.@9c. for Pickled Hams. Bacon is quiet and unchanged; sales 100 pkgs. at 8½c.@9c. for Long Clear; 9½c.@10c. for Short Clear, and 10½c.@11c. for Short Rib. Lard has been in fair demand and firmer; sales 1,000 tcs. at 8½c.@8¾c. for Prime Steam; 8¾c.@9c. for Kettle Rendered, and 9¾c.@10c. for Refined.

RICE—There has been a fair business at full rates; 50 tcs. Carolina sold at 7½c.@8c.; 100 tcs. do. at 8¼c.@8¾c., and 150 bags Patna at 7¾c.@7¾c.

SALT—There has been a moderate movement to note from the leading kinds within the previous range. We quote Turk's Island, 40c.@43c.; Liverpool Ground, $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine at $2 @$2 10; Saginaw at $2 @$2 25; Syracuse at $1 75; Ashton at $1 75; Onondaga at $1 75@$2; Kanawha at $2 @$2 25; Bay at 35c.@40c.; Solar at 60c.@65c.

SEEDS—There has been a less active trade noted on the basis of generally steady prices, though the comparatively liberal offerings of Clover and Timothy have checked business to some extent. We quote: Timothy at 3c.@3½c.; Clover, 12c.@13c.; Flaxseed at $1 70@$1 75; Canada, 2c.@2½c.; White Pepper, 30c.; East India Pepper at 17c.@18½c.; Ginger, 14c.@16c.; Pimento at 11c.@12c.; Cassia, 21c.@22c.; Cloves, 37c.@38c.; Nutmegs, $1 @$1 10; Mace, $1 @$1 10; Saltpetre, 11c.@12c.; Bi-Carb Soda, 4½c.@5c.; Sal Soda, 2½c.@2¾c.; Sal Saleratus, 5½c.@6c.; Cream Tartar, 35c.@37c.; Madras, cash 21½c.@22c.; Patna, 9¾c.@10c.; Liverpool Ground, 9½c.@10c.; Powdered, 9½c.@10c.; A Trumps, 8½c.@9c.; Crushed, 9½c.@10c.

SUGAR—The business in raw was less active, but no abatement in prices ensued. Holders insisted on full rates, and offers but a moderate quantity of stock. Sales, 565 hhds. including 40 hhds. Descrons to the trade at 10¼c.@10½c.; 300 Muscovado at 9¾c.@10c.; 210 hhds. Cuba at 9¾c.@10c.; 100 hhds. Madras, cash 9¾c.@9¾c.; Penang, 9¾c.; Manila, 9¾c.@10c.; Bengal, 9¾c.; Siam, 9¾c.; Java, 9¾c.@10c.; Brazil Muscovado, 9¾c.@10c.; Brazil Clayed, 10¾c.@10¾c.; Brazil Boiled, 10¾c.@10¾c.; Brazil Nuts, 10¾c.@10¾c.; Dates, 7c.@7½c.; Pitharts, 11¾c.@11¾c.; ₱ lb.; Canton Ginger, 20c. @30c. ₱ case; Sardines, 21¾c.@22c., currency, ₱ quarter box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet, since our last, with values quoted 10c.@15c. a bbl. lower, and weak at the close on rather large receipts. Sales have been made since our last of 7,000 bbls. all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 @$5 80; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 85@$6 25; choice to fancy do. at $6 30@$6 50; very good shipping Extra Western at $7 @$7 25; good to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 @$6 75; and trade and family extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been quiet and rather less firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 570 bbls. at $5 30@$5 75 for ordinary to very good, and $6 75@$13 75 for fancy and family brands. Canada Flour continues quiet at $5 25@$10 75 for Extra. Rye Flour has been inactive, ranging at from $4 50@$6 25 ₱ bbl.; sales, 275 bbls. Corn-meal has been in less request, and very quiet and heavy; sales of Yellow Western, $3 65@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 @$4 10 for Brandywine; sales, 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been depressed and decidedly lower, on offers from abroad, and a moderate demand, in part for export, closing heavy. Winter Wheat has been in light supply and held above the views of purchasers, checking business. Sales have been reported since our last of 97,000 bushels, at $1 26 for good No. 2 Milwaukee, delivered; $1 74 for strictly prime do., in store; $1 78 (last evening) for two boat-loads of choice do., in store; $1 60@$1 65 for No. 2 Chicago, delivered; $1 70@$1 75 for Red and Amber Pennsylvania; $2 (42@$2 05 for Red Western, in store, and $2 20 for small lots of White Western.....Corn has been in fair demand but under offers from shippers, and has been quoted cheaper, though closing with more firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 94,000 bushels (part to arrive) at 57½c. for Mixed Western; 58c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 58½c. for White Southern; 59c. for Yellow Western; 59½c. for White Western; 60c. for White Western, afloat, and 61c. for Yellow Western, afloat.....Oats have been in moderate request and firmer; sales of 50,000 bushels (part to arrive) at 39½c. for Mixed Western; 40c. for White Western; 41c. for Mixed Western, afloat, and 42c. for White Western, afloat.....Barley has been quite dull at easier rates; sales of 4,000 bushels Canada West at 62½c.; 5,000 bushels two-rowed State sold at $1.....Barley Malt has been quiet, about a cent a bushel lower, with moderate sales at a nominal decline. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,000 bushels at 90c. @$1 05.....Rye has been in fair demand and firmer; sales of 7,000 bushels at 70c. @71c.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 200 bbls., at 90c. ₱ gallon, marked stronger, though inactive.

FREIGHTS—In the way of berth freights business has been comparatively dull, apart from the engagements noted elsewhere, and rates have not been quoted a shade stronger. The chartering movement shows an increased demand for vessels for the Grain and Petroleum trades, the latter mainly for Antwerp, and though no change is for the Mediterranean, at about former quotations, is also for the Naval Store trade at full figures. Vessels for the Deal and Lumber trades were in moderate request from Cuba, and freights were firmer, the engagements, since our last, have been, by steam, 7,500 bushels Grain at 4½d.; 1,600 bushels do. at 4¾d. 10c. Corn, or 5d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel; 200 boxes Bacon at 60s.; 100 tons Cheese at 45s., and 1,000 tons Petroleum, from New-Orleans; 30,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 4½d. ₱ bushel. And from St. John's, an American ship, 1,488 tons, and a British ship, 1,184 tons, with Deals, on private terms. And from Miramichi, an American ship, 1,139 tons, with Deals. And from Pictou, for London, (by sail,) 1,260 bushels Wheat, at 5½d. ₱ bushel; 100 bbls. Tallow at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton..... For Glasgow, (by sail,) 1,200 bushels Wheat, at 5½d. ₱ bushel. And from New-Orleans, a bark, with Corn at 5½d. ₱ bushel. For Bristol Channel and orders, two British barks, 871 and 623 tons, respectively, reported from St. John, at 27s. 6d. ₱ load. Two British barks, 298 and 750 tons, with do., from do., at 28s. ₱ load. For Dublin, two British barks, 300 and 350 tons, respectively, with Deals, private terms. And from Miramichi, an American ship, 1,139 tons, with Deals. For Dublin, (by sail,) 1,260 bushels Wheat, at 5½d. ₱ bushel; 100 hhds. Tallow at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton..... For Cardiff, (by sail,) 1,260 bushels Wheat, at 5½d. ₱ bushel. For the United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, 308 tons, (now here,) with Deals, private terms. And from Cardenas, a bark, with Molasses, on private terms. From Sagua, a bark, with Molasses, on private terms. From Cienfuegos, a bark, with Molasses, on private terms. From Matanzas, a bark, with Molasses, on private terms. From

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE.—Mr. Charles Mathews, Miss Fanny Morimer.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHARD III.—Mr. Edwin Booth.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.—Mr. G. L. Fox and Marceau Family.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ARTFUL C.—Mr. George H. Griffiths and Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE VOKES FAMILY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHTS CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and Evening.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be fearlessly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue; and it will advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers for the six months next ensuing, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, four months, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....3
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, postage paid.....3

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The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 to
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

Gov. HOFFMAN is apparently casting about for a plausible excuse to be given for not signing the Palmer Charter, so as to cover the real reason—a desire to protect OAKEY HALL and his companions in the Ring. It is stated that he will not sign the charter because it was discovered that taking its provisions and those of the new Election law together, no man can vote at the Spring election provided for under the charter who has changed his residence since last Fall. This may be so. We have not the text of those laws before us, and we should prefer to see them before believing this, for we know that the new Election law has no application—save in some of its penal sections—to the Spring election. But if it is as alleged, Gov. HOFFMAN is alone responsible for it. He first vetoed the special law making temporary provisions for the Spring election. After this, the General Election law—which, it is now pretended, has so deleterious an effect—was, at his request, after it had lain on his table for several days, recalled on Friday last, for amendment. The charter went to Gov. HOFFMAN on the same day. The Election bill was returned to him amended, to meet his wishes, and was immediately signed by him. Gov. HOFFMAN had given a deliberate promise to act upon the charter before the adjournment of the Legislature. He not only broke that promise, but though the charter had been in his hands four days before the Legislature adjourned, and three days before he signed the Election bill, the Governor took care not to discover the alleged defect until after the Legislature had adjourned. If the Governor can find no better excuse for not signing the charter than this, he had better hesitate no longer. Even if a few thousand people are disfranchised by this trick, is that any reason why we should have HALL, and SANDS, and FERRIS, and FERAR, imposed upon us for eight months more?

The New-York Chamber of Commerce, by a practically unanimous vote, "earnestly recommends the adoption of the supplementary article" to the Treaty of Washington. In this, they will, unquestionably, be indorsed by the great mass of the business community all over the country. Commercial circles regard this question without distinction of party—in fact, it is only a handful of politicians and their organs in the Press, who have, so far, proved capable of attempting to make partisan capital out of it. The Tribune of yesterday, had the dishonesty to say in regard to the proposed supplementary article: "It is a square withdrawal of our claims for *national* damages." If this was not intended to convey the impression that the Government had abandoned their entire case against Great Britain, for the damages caused by the depredations of the rebel cruisers, we should like to know what it did mean. The reckless contempt both of patriotism and principle evinced by such writing, will, we trust, not find many imitators in the United States Senate. If there is any section of that body which honestly believes that the claims for indirect damages are founded on law and justice, and that their enforcement would be a salutary precedent for the United States to establish, let that be squarely recorded by a vote. The members of the Senate have the clear responsibility of accepting or rejecting the indirect claims, and no factious attempt to make the settlement of the treaty a mere party question can alter their position upon it before the country.

The apologists for the Cincinnati Convention will get little comfort from the letter of Gen. STANLEY MATTHEWS, published in our Washington dispatches. The temporary Chairman at Cincinnati stigmatizes the "Liberal" gathering as a "disgraced and disgraceful convention," and cordially regrets his own participation in it. He explicitly declares, moreover, that he never had any reason to believe that the Administration of President GRANT could be charged with corrupt conduct or motives. He finds in the Cincinnati Convention itself the latest and best illustration of the general corruption of our public political life, to which his speech directly adverted. The Tribune, albeit no longer an "organ," may probably find it convenient to add this letter to its already long list of unpalatable news, deliberately suppressed.

The Democrats held a session at Rochester yesterday, without coming to any definite conclusion. "The Reform canvass," of which the Convention is said to be a part, progresses but slowly. The resolutions presented by the Committee point, as Hosea Biglow has it, "North by South." If it is a part of Mr. GREELEY's shameless bargain with the Tammany Democrats to accept them as an indorsement, then he evidently has sold himself for a very small consideration in the way of Democratic approval. The resolutions indorse the Cincinnati platform, but in regard to the candidates they refuse to commit the party until the National Convention shall have spoken. The example of New-York will doubtless be followed by other States, and Mr. GREELEY will have to submit to the humiliation of a disgraceful and corrupt bargain, in which the Democrats receive present gains—as in the continuance of Tammany rule—while he has to content himself with mere promises of doubtful advantage in the future.

The New Alliance.

The election of a Republican Senator in Connecticut by Democratic votes may serve in some degree to test the public feeling with reference to the new coalition in our politics. With that systematic attempt to misrepresent all the events of the hour which the *Tribune* displays, it was represented yesterday by that sheet that Gov. HAWLEY's defeat is owing to his being an Administration candidate. The truth is, as everybody knows who is at all acquainted with the facts, that the Administration never moved a finger in Gov. HAWLEY's behalf. We have heard it blamed for not taking greater pains to defeat the new alliance. But the President has not, and will not, put in motion any influence to affect the course of any election. He will be accused just the same by the *Tribune*, which has long been seeking to destroy the Administration for the sake of putting HORACE GREELEY where Gen. GRANT now is. Its motive for the slanders which it daily circulates about the President ought to be tolerably clear now to the dullest of observers.

The truth is, that Mr. FERRY's re-election is nothing more nor less than the first fruits of that "wiping out of party lines" upon which Mr. GREELEY depends for his own success. It will be observed from the dispatches that the Democrats cast a solid vote for Mr. FERRY. They, too, are "reformers" now. There was a time when we could not call many to our side in fighting a tough and hard "reform" campaign. But our success has made the cause popular with the "politicians," and now we find the *Tribune* even publishing a preliminary report of the Democratic Convention at Rochester under the head of "the reform canvass." We expect very shortly to see TWEED and SWEENY at the head of "reform organizations," with HALL, CONNOLLY and NATHANIEL SANDS as their Committee on Addresses. There will be nothing stranger in that than in the events which we now see happening. When a New-York Democratic Convention is stamped by Mr. GREELEY as a "reform" body, and when he refuses to sign the call for the National Republican Convention, and himself fights for reform under the banner of FENTON and COCHRANE, of MUDGETT and PALMER, we need not be much surprised if TWEED and SWEENY also try the effect of coming forward to oppose "corrupt government."

Of all the coalitions recorded in our politics, none have been so vicious, and few, perhaps, more dangerous, than the one between the more reckless school of Democrats and office-seeking Republicans. We have never underrated its possible strength, nor do we wish to overrate its dangers, should it succeed. It may be, of course, that the people have had enough of the Republican Party—although we can see no evidences of such a change in opinion, and assuredly there are no good reasons for it. But what we particularly wish to remind the people to-day that this is a subject on which they ought to make up their minds without further delay. The chief author of "Radicalism" now proposes to gain the Presidential chair by avowing that the Republican Party is dead. If he is right in his conclusions, the public will allow such bargains as that between FERRY and the Democrats in Connecticut to pass unreproved. In that way the election may serve as a test of public opinion. There are already plenty of materials on which people may come to a sound conclusion in reference to the new alliance. It has defrauded us of reform in the City of New-York. The moment Mr. GREELEY's hand joined hands with the Democrats all hope of reform was lost. Yet still they are carrying on their campaign in the name of "reform."

Should the same policy succeed in the Presidential election, no man who thinks over the subject can fail to see how disastrous that success must prove. If the people are really willing to have the Democrats restored to power, it will be far better to restore them by an honest and straightforward vote than by a shameful trick. It will be better and safer to elect a "square" Democrat than a Republican who has sold himself beforehand to the Democrats. It will be far less demoralising to our politics, less hazardous to the interests of the country. The people have hitherto never been in favor of treacherous alliances, such as that between Mr. GREELEY and the Democrats. They may be more tolerant to-morrow than now, and if so, we can only submit to their decision, while not entertaining the slightest doubt as to the inevitable results. The election of Mr. FERRY, and the utter and deplorable defeat of reform in this City, through the secret understanding between the Greeley Republicans and the Democrats, ought at least to have the effect of leading every man to reflect carefully on the prospects before us. The blow inflicted upon New-York is the least of all the disasters likely to befall us in consequence of this Democratic-Republican league. If the Democrats elect Mr. GREELEY, they will make sure beforehand that they will be able to use him. We ask anybody to consider what must be the effect on the Government of the country. As for the personal corruption that would ensue, it would be difficult to measure it. "Liberal Republicans" talk with affected horror of the "Leets and Stockings," &c., &c., but even taking the case as they represent it, there would be nothing gained by the substitution of the Fentons and Cochranes, the Mudgetts and Palmers, for the Leets and Stockings. We are asked to exchange an imaginary Ring for a very real and very debased one. If the people wish that to be done, they have the power to do it. But do not let them be deceived as to the objects and purposes of the new cabal. If they look at the men who compose it, they will scarcely be deceived by its hoisting the reform flag. If they desire to defeat so unscrupulous and mischievous a faction, they will begin at once to make known their opinions. Is it wise or proper to elect a nominal Republican as President to carry out a reactionary Democratic policy? That is the actual issue before us. Mr. GREELEY's friends will try to confuse it by abuse of Gen. GRANT, but that line of tactics is nearly used up. Fifteen Congressional committees of investigation have been inquiring eagerly into every part of Gen. GRANT's conduct, and hitherto have found nothing against him. That is the best answer to the *Tribune's* slanders.

The Republican State Convention.

The action of the Republican State Convention, yesterday, was honorable to the men who composed it. It was not only wise, but it fairly expressed the feeling of the Republican Party with reference to most national issues. If the National Convention shall agree with the views expressed by the New-York Convention, and shall, in addition, *explicitly indorse the civil service reform of President Grant*, we cannot see how any one sincerely and intelligently desiring reform, can seek it outside of the Republican Party. If, moreover, Congress shall anticipate the Philadelphia Convention, and embody in law the measures suggested at Elmira, with the addition of civil service reform, there need be no apprehension that the Republican Party will fail to obtain a hearty renewal of the confidence it has so long enjoyed.

It will be perceived that in the matter of revenue legislation, the Republicans of New-York have adopted resolutions which, in contrast with the utterances of the Cincinnati Convention, are very straightforward and definite. On these measures, which intimately concern the great body of our citizens, the Republican Convention represents the real feeling of the State. It not only demands a large reduction of taxation, but it calls for a policy with reference to the public debt which makes that reduction possible. The country has derived certain great benefits from the steady and rapid payment of the debt—notably in its effect on our credit, and the incontrovertible proof it afforded of the good faith of the country, and of its enormous resources, as well. But it is now time to have that policy modified, and the taxes hitherto maintained to carry it on abandoned. Does the Cincinnati platform or candidate promise anything better in this regard than the Republican Party? In other respects, the resolutions at Elmira are all that any reasonable Republican can ask. They call for the repeal of the income tax—a remnant of legislation once necessary, but now oppressive and annoying; for the complete simplification of the Internal Revenue laws, and the confinement of internal taxes to spirituous liquors and tobacco, thus making possible that reduction of the revenue service which is in itself an effective reform; and finally they call for a revenue tariff equably distributed. We do not see that much more could be done toward affording all honest Republicans a solid ground of principle on which to fight the common foe.

That the Convention did not go so far as from the wish or other leaders might have been anticipated, on the question of amnesty, is to be regretted, but it is not surprising. The unnatural alliance between the extreme Sentimentals and the Greeley faction reawakens all the passions of the war, and makes it difficult for men who have always been and always will be loyal, to recognize the propriety or safety of a policy of general amnesty. Doubtless the National Convention will be guided by broader views. But if amnesty, which, three months ago, had the hearty approval of the great body of the American people, should fail of indorsement by the present Congress or the approaching Republican Convention, it will be because Mr. GREELEY's nomination makes the country pause before it fully restores to political activity the rebel leaders with whom that gentleman is acting in such obvious concert.

In requesting of the Philadelphia Convention the renomination of President GRANT, there is no sort of doubt that the Convention reflects the sincere desire of the great body of the Republicans of the State. This feeling has not been lessened by the Cincinnati nominations. The more closely the latter are examined, the more the conviction spreads that the best man with whom to trust the party and the country, alike threatened by the "Liberal" conspiracy, is Gen. GRANT. The people are becoming more and more suspicious of the movement for a Democratic-Greeley coalition. Every new phase of the affair brings into stronger contrast with it the practical wisdom, the quiet fidelity, the sincerity and conscientiousness of the present Administration. We have no desire to unduly urge any name on the Philadelphia Convention, but we greatly mistake the drift of public sentiment if Gen. GRANT is not the strongest, because the most generally trusted, candidate it could nominate.

The Condition in which the Legislature Left the City.

Before the meeting of the Legislature of 1873, it was pointed out in these columns that it was a matter of supreme public necessity to give this City a new charter, whereby honest men could be put in office, and a new Election law, which would place the honest vote of the City beyond the reach of fraud. It was also shown that the interests of the Port urgently demanded a bill for the reform of Quarantine abuses, and another for the removal of the extortionate and blackmailing gang of Harbor-Masters. Here were four great measures of prime importance to the City, about whose passage nobody who helped to elect the "Reform" members of the Legislature had the slightest misgivings. Very early in the session, we began to lose confidence in the trustworthiness of the Legislature. We have pressed upon them, in season and out of season, the very urgent need of rescuing the City of New-York from its condition of being the political plague-spot of the Union. We were roundly abused, two months ago, for what was termed our unreasonable impatience; and one of the last acts of the defunct Legislature was to devote an hour and a half to the hearing of a jumble of inflated epithets which were meant to be severe, but which were only grotesquely turgid, about the unwelcome criticisms of the TIMES.

Here, then, is the pleasant position in which the City finds itself after a four months' session of a "Reform" Legislature. Not one of the measures of local reorganization, whose passage we have so persistently urged, will find its way into the statute-book. Half-hearted delay, reckless indifference, bungling, treachery, and downright corruption have combined to cheat the public out of the reforms that the Legislature was elected to secure. Every really important measure was, by dint of hard talking and corrupt political combinations, crowded into the fag end of the session. Then came a scramble to accomplish something, in which trickery and fraud could accomplish their perfect work. It will be but a slender consolation to the tax-payers of New-York to hear that the amended charter cannot become law because it does not fit into a stupid and contradictory Registry law, which was so ridiculously loose in its provisions that our accomplished and hypercritical Governor signed it in fifteen minutes after it was put in his hands. The public see very clearly that the Legislature ought not to have given the Governor or his wire-pullers a chance to place the interests of the City in such a dilemma. Gov. HOFFMAN has deliberately taken sides with corruption and misgovernment, and the people will deal with him in their own way. His friends have made for him what will be called "a valid excuse" for keeping HALL and the remnants of the Tammany gang in office, and for obliging the Irish Catholics with the chance of continuing to support their church schools out of the City Treasury. It is a scurvy trick at best, only rather too transparent to deceive anybody.

Since the corrupt Democrats and the Greeley Republicans have struck hands to prevent reform going on much further than it reached six months ago, the next thing in order is, of course, to cheat the City out of what it has already gained. "Wherefore all this flurry?" was the argument of the office-holders and their spokesmen at Albany; "you have got the money-box in safe-keeping, and charter or no charter you are secure against frauds on the Treasury." Now that those eminent public servants, OAKEY HALL, NATHANIEL SANDS, BEN MANIERRE, TOM FIELDS, and others, have secured themselves against decapitation, the next move is to get out of the way the only man in the City Government whom the people trust. This is to be tried by a suit brought to contest the "constitutionality" of the tenure under which Controller GREEN holds his office. The Constitution of the State was, doubtless, intended by its framers to be a protection to well-doers. It has lately been tortured in such fashion as to become a terror to them. In the estimation of Gov. HOFFMAN and his friends, it seems to exist only for the purpose of yielding gubbling opportunities to every saloon of reform demanded by the people. Should the plot against Controller GREEN succeed, the conspirators doubtless calculate on being able to secure something like a division of the spoils of the disastrous session at Albany. A good deal of money is wanted on the eve of a Presidential campaign, and the tax-payers of New-York might have the supreme satisfaction of contributing out of their substance to the success of the combination between GREELEY and the Democrats. Of course, in that case, the City would recommence its downward course toward bankruptcy, the value of property would decline again, and the old feeling of paralysis would come over the real-estate market. But then, the patriarchal SANDS would have the opportunity of pocketing another $75,000 out of the negotiation of City bonds, and contemporaneously with the fall of municipal securities, Greeley stocks would continue to rise, and we should have a delightful foretaste of the administrative and financial anarchy that would follow the sleeping editor of the *Tribune* should he ever reach the White House.

A Few Words to the Senate.

There ought to be no feeling of pride or partisanship aroused in the Senate in discussing the new articles proposed in the Treaty of Washington. If we have made a mistake in putting in the indirect claims, this nation is surely strong enough to say so, and to abandon them. If, what is equally probable, our agents in the negotiation have been too eager in our service, and have asked for more than they could get, it is no great blunder, and one which the nation will readily forgive.

But what the people would not easily forgive is, that so grand a principle as the referring international difficulties to a Court of Arbitration, should thus be overthrown, in its first application, by a foolish pride or obstinacy. The best portion of this nation have, at length, grasped firmly the principle of arbitration, and are disposed to make a fair trial of it, as a new method of "right reason," and a new promoter of peace and good-will. It will be an intense disappointment to them to see this effort come to naught, merely because we have asked too much, and now stand by our demands.

Moreover, the feelings and pecuniary interests of both nations demand that there should be no "open quarrel" between them. Our Treasury and our people have already lost, ten times over, the amount of the *Alabama* direct damages in depreciation of our public and private securities, and in the obstructions to our loans caused by this unsettled dispute. Besides, two Christian powers like these ought not to have a dispute festering between them, rankling and causing bad blood to both peoples. Open war may come of such a difference at any time. The treaty, too, as framed, was peculiarly advantageous to this country. The British Commissioners and British Government allowed our own principles of International law (which they had not hitherto accepted) to come in as acknowledged "rules," on which the arbitrators should decide the illegality or legality of past events. Nothing could be more candid or fair than this.

Our own "rules" of law were to be retroactive. English official proceedings were to be judged by precedents which, at the time, English authority did not acknowledge. In this we gained two victories—we won an acknowledgment of the duty of a neutral in restraining all hostile expeditions and all interference in an existing war, from a Power which had been extremely lax in compelling neutrality—or, in other words, we made our and the Continental rules in regard to a neutral's duties universal; and thus advanced the cause of "neutral rights" and neutral obligations. And, secondly, we secured, in all probability, the favorable adjudication of the Geneva Court on our direct *Alabama* claims; for those three "rules" must, in their operation, condemn the action of the British authorities. The remaining clauses of the treaty were all in the same spirit, and all our petty differences about the San Juan boundary and the fisheries seemed in process of being settled on the fairest basis.

Now, to let all this equitable agreement and reference to arbitrators fall to the ground, because our negotiators had claimed an unreasonable amount and kind of damages, would be the height of folly. Mr. SUMNER has long professed to act in the interests of universal peace. We suggest that here is an excellent opportunity to carry out his principles into action. Other Senators—Mr. TRUMBULL among them—are known to scout and sneer at the indirect claims. Will they now, for the petty partisan purpose of embarrassing the Administration, support them, and bring about a hostile feeling between two great nations? This would be party spirit run mad. The Democratic Senators are, by tradition of party, among the ranks of those demanding and supporting "neutral rights." Will they now commit themselves to one of the heaviest assaults on neutral rights by defending the indirect claims? Surely there are reasonable and Christian statesmen in the Senate who are manly enough to say, "We asked too much, and now we withdraw our claims. We will not break up arbitration for the pride of consistency in standing by unreasonable demands." From Senator WILSON, and others like him, we expect some magnanimous and dignified avowal like the above.

Neither Gen. GRANT nor the Republican Party will be injured by urging a new clause of the Washington Treaty, excluding in all the future any responsibility by a neutral for indirect damages.

Col. Fisk's Successor.

The Ninth Regiment is in search of a Colonel. As will be remembered, its last Colonel was that eminent soldier, the hero of the Orange riot, JAMES FISK, Jr. Under the care of Col. FISK the regiment prospered in various ways. It was admitted to the Grand Opera-house; it was led on pleasant excursions to Long Branch and Boston; it was gorgeously clothed and sumptuously fed. And then Col. FISK gave it a superb band, and lent to its parades the majesty of his own presence, resplendent in gold lace and lacquered boots. To be sure, with these delights came certain unavoidable inconveniences. There were those who asserted that the regiment had not peculiarly honored itself in selecting FISK as its commander; and wicked persons, clearly envious of the good things enjoyed by the Ninth Regiment, scornfully called it the opera bouffe regiment—merely because it had chosen an eminent patron of opera bouffe to lead it to picnics and provincial parades. The regiment, like the legendary person who sells himself to Satan, enjoyed unusual worldly blessings, at the cost of secret uneasiness. FISK, however, finally fell, if not precisely in the front of the battle, at all events beneath a pistol bullet, and the Colonelcy being thus vacant, it is necessary that a successor should be chosen.

And now comes Miss TENNIE C. CLAFLIN, and applies for the vacant Colonelcy of the Ninth. She is quite in earnest, and insists that she will make a fit successor to the lamented FISK. Moreover, she uses the same argument that was employed by FISK when he first asked the regiment to elect him; the promise that her assumption of command will be the signal for large numbers of volunteers to enter the regiment. The application and the arguments that support it ought to be quite sufficient to satisfy the regiment that selected FISK to be its Colonel, and there is really no reason why she should not be his successor.

Miss CLAFLIN is at heart as expert a soldier as was FISK at the time of his election. Her appearance in uniform at the head of her regiment would be quite as martial and rather less ridiculous than was that of the fat person whose vanity was the laughing stock of the City on the occasion of the reception of the Grand Duke. It is true that Col. CLAFLIN would probably spend less money for regimental uniforms and holiday excursions than was lavished by the holder of the Erie share-owner's money, and it is certain that she could not give her men free admission to any theatre. Still, there are benefits which she could confer which might meet the views of the regiment. For example, there are the instructive and highly-improving lectures delivered from time to time by Mrs. WOODHULL and Col. CLAFLIN. Free admission to them might atone in some degree for the deprivation of opera bouffe; and were the regiment to be supplied with the journal which these two ladies conduct, its members might feel that the loss of free lunches and picnic excursions was to some extent compensated. Moreover, the Colonel's sister is a candidate for the Presidency, and in less than twelve months the regiment may find itself transformed into a Presidential body-guard, and be entitled to four years of feasting at the capital of the nation.

But, setting aside all these minor arguments in favor of Miss CLAFLIN's election, there remains one which will doubtless seem conclusive to the regimental mind. The regiment is now asking "who is worthy to succeed Col. FISK?" Now, were the City to be carefully searched, there could not be found a fitter successor for the dead FISK than the living CLAFLIN, TWEED, CONNOLLY, and the other Ring associates of FISK are at present living in strict retirement, and would be unwilling to court the notoriety which they would gain by accepting the Colonelcy of the Ninth. Of course no citizen of character and social position would care to wear the metaphorical stars of Col. FISK, and therefore the sudden offer of Miss CLAFLIN to become his successor is a peculiarly fortunate thing for the regiment. It cannot do better than to accept the offer, and in all probability it will not be many weeks before we shall see Col. CLAFLIN mounted on a gorgeous side-saddle, and leading her regiment down Broadway to be inspected by Col. BLOOD, and blessed by the Pantarch.

MINOR TOPICS.

The great explosive power of gun-cotton—many times greater than that of ordinary gunpowder—would make it a most formidable and desirable addition to the resources of modern warfare, were it not for its utter unmanageableness. Up to a late date no means had been devised for controlling the rapidity of its action, while its extreme inflammability made it so dangerous as to be practically useless. But by a very simple device—that of coating the minute particles of the gun-cotton with thin films of sugar—an English inventor claims now to have reduced this powerful agent of destruction to perfect control. The sugar is said to have a two-fold effect, by hardening the pyroxiline of the cotton, and by confining all loose fibres, so as to make it in both respects more difficult to ignite. A large company has been formed to manufacture the improved gun-cotton, and some interesting experiments at Hastings, under the supervision of Government officers, seem to confirm all that is claimed for the new invention, both as regards power and safety. It is not easy to estimate the effect which the introduction of so powerful a destructive agent would have on future wars.

It must be difficult, probably, for the Vatican authorities to convey, even in the highly expressive and emotional Italian tongue, their sense of the conduct of that inexpressibly black young renegade royal sheep, the King of Bavaria. That monsters of heretics, such as the Emperor WILLIAM and his BISMARCK, should heap insult and contumely on the priests and Bishops of Rome was to be expected; but here is one calling himself a Roman Catholic, the head of a country which has been peculiarly true in times past to the Holy Father, and ready to swallow with the utmost alacrity and avidity any amount of new miracle and dogma, actually writing to the arch heretic DOLLINGER, on the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination as a priest, to praise his "life-long conscientiousness in the fulfillment of his duties," and to express the wish that "God may still preserve him for a long time in his physical and mental vigor."

Nearly a month ago, when commenting upon the fact that earthquakes had occurred almost simultaneously in California and Antioch, and that at the same time volcanic eruptions had taken place in Italy and the Indian Archipelago, the TIMES suggested that Iceland, another centre of volcanic action, remained to be heard from; and that, should like manifestations have occurred there, it would furnish good reason to believe that the forces which were then at the same time in California, in the Mediterranean, and the Indian seas, and in northern Iceland, must have a common origin. We now learn that violent earthquakes occurred in Iceland on the 26th, 27th and 28th of April. That earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are intimately connected, no one denies, and it is highly probable that their action is precisely the same. But how vast must be the resources of the force that can at the same time send out lava from Vesuvius, and shake the solid earth in California, Antioch, and Iceland?

The last day's sale of the Gillott Gallery, of which we have before made mention, showed no falling off from previous prices. A number of TURNERS sold for extraordinary sums—one, the "Walton Bridges," fetching 5,000 guineas, and another, a marine view, entitled the "Junction of the Thames and Medway," to the same purchaser, for 4,360 guineas. It is gratifying to know that in spite of Mr. RUSKIN's caveat, two of the great painter's best productions will follow the "Slave Ship" to New-York. The view of "Kilgarren Castle" was bid in by the agent of the Metropolitan Museum for 2,700 guineas, and called a bargain at that, and a smaller study of the same for 900 guineas. Another picture obtained for the Museum was the portrait of GAINSBOROUGH, by himself, for 820 guineas. "Cromer Sands," the master-piece of WILLIAM COLLINS, went to Mr. AGNEW for 3,780 guineas, making close on $70,000 for these three pictures alone. The entire amount realized in four days' sale was $120,345, not far from $700,000, and this for the modern portion of the gallery. The old masters and a large number of water-colors yet remain to be disposed of. Plainly, painters at least, however it may be with other artists, cannot justly complain of lack of encouragement.

There has been a flourish of trumpets about the abolition of passports in France, but as matters stand at present, the traveller has done little more than jump from the fire to the frying pan. When the first steamer which arrived after the decree for abolition had gone forth, reached the Quay, she was boarded by two Commissioners of Police, carrying a register, wherein each traveller had to enter his name and state his residence—a proceeding which becomes most irksome to those who are struggling to look after their goods and chattels when exhausted with casting up their accounts with Neptune.

We lately adverted to the discovery of new coal-fields in England. This has been rapidly followed by tidings of similar discoveries, of extraordinary richness, in the dominions of the Nizam, in India, the seam in one being of the unparalleled thickness of 80½ feet. These vast deposits will probably, before long, mainly supply the Eastern market, which has hitherto drawn heavily on England. The value of the discovery is enhanced fiftyfold by the activity in railway extension, which has for the last ten years become a prominent aim of the Administration of that country.

The person who lives for months without eating, has reappeared in Springfield, Mass. She is, as usual, a woman, and she has lived without food for fifteen months. Of course she is a cheat, and her friends aid her in her imposture. Any one who has the slightest acquaintance with physiology, knows the absurdity of the claim made by this woman, and yet there are never wanting numbers of persons who are imposed upon by any lazy woman who is willing to lie in bed and exhibit herself to visitors—at twenty-five cents a head—as the wonderful woman who lives without food. The fact that this imposture is rarely, if ever, undertaken by men, is, in itself, an evidence that the pretense is a fraudulent one. A woman, under the pretext of modesty, can find opportunities for eating in secret which a man, playing the same game, could not use. Moreover, few men would care to earn their living by lying in bed.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

COMING CHANGES AT THE THEATRES.

Some changes at the theatres are at hand, of interest in themselves, as well as in probably constituting the last notable features of the present season. "London Assurance" is to be withdrawn from the stage of Wallack's after this week, and those who have not seen the capital performance of that comedy now current there should lose no time. We observe that the lady who recently made so successful a début as *Grace Harkaway* continues to act that character, and, as her name is now printed in the bills, there is no impropriety in naming her as Mrs. FANNY FOSTER, who has long been distinguished in private society as one of the cleverest of amateurs. On Monday next ROBERTSON's play of "Home," in which Mr. LESTER WALLACK appears to great advantage, is to be acted, with a miscellaneous cast of remarkable strength, and including Mrs. FANNY FOSTER among the ladies, and "The Critic" is also to be given, with Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS in his superb impersonation of *Puff*. The idea of combining the attractions of SHERIDAN, the comedy-writer *par excellence* of two generations ago, and of ROBERTSON, the best of our contemporaries in the same field, is a happy one, and Mr. WALLACK has the best artists possible to carry it out.....The nights of "Richard III." are also numbered at Booth's Theatre. The tragedy has been, with one exception, the most popular revival of the season, and it is to be regretted that Mr. EDWIN BOOTH's previous engagements render a cessation of its present run obligatory upon him. After Saturday Mr. BOOTH's engagement gives place to one with Mr. EDWIN ADAMS, who is to act ENOCH ARDEN again in the drama of that name. Mr. ADAMS has many admirers in New-York who will doubtless welcome his return hither with pleasure.....ARTICLE 47." We are not sorry to say, approaches its end at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, which will close earlier than usual, in consequence of very thorough "alterations" to which it is to be subjected during the recess, and which will include, we trust, the improvement of its ventilation.....The vision of "Humpty-Dumpty" will soon fade, we are assured, from the Olympic, and "Hushing Fox" will betake himself to fresh fields and pastures new. The burlesque and the chief player in it will leave a record of uninterrupted prosperity and of innocent mirth, never surpassed, we believe, in the annals of the stage.....These announcements of approaching departures, or withdrawal, should, and doubtless will, stimulate attendance at the various entertainments, some of which are of singular excellence, and some of which will hardly be looked upon in New-York again.

Musical.

The New-York Vocal Society will give a concert at Steinway Hall this evening.....Great preparations are in progress for the concert of welcome to be given to FELIX ARF by the Liederkranz Society at Steinway Hall on Saturday night.....The Ninth Regiment Band will give a concert at the Grand Opera-house on Sunday next.....The numerous admirers of Miss FERNANDEZ TRAUBEDA will learn with pleasure that that skilled young violinist has been secured as the attraction of a series of concerts to take place in Rochester during the present fair, early in July. The co-operation of Mrs. VAN SANDT and of Miss STERLING has also been enlisted.....Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, the brilliant pianist, has been induced to take part in the Boston jubilee.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.

What is Being Done by the Foreign Relations Committee.

Speculations as to the Action of the Senate—Reported Change in the Attitude of Secretary Fish.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate began this morning a thorough examination of the Indirect Claims question. There is little doubt but that the Committee will report in favor of the policy of the Administration. Mr. Sumner is absent from the city, and his colleague, Mr. Wilson, is not expected to be present at the meeting of the Committee to-morrow. Mr. Sumner's views on the subject are well known, and his colleague, it is understood, is in accordance with them. The Committee will therefore stand four to two in favor of the Administration. Mr. Sumner's absence will, however, be unfortunate, as he is the ablest debater on the Committee, and his colleague is not a match for him in argument. Mr. Sumner's views, as published in the Washington correspondence of a Boston paper, are that the Indirect Claims should be withdrawn, and that the Senate should then proceed to the consideration of the Treaty. He is opposed to the submission of the Indirect Claims to the Geneva Tribunal, and thinks that the Senate should not be asked to ratify the Treaty with the Indirect Claims pending before the Tribunal. He is also opposed to the submission of the Indirect Claims to the Tribunal, on the ground that the Tribunal was not created to settle such claims, and that the Senate, in ratifying the Treaty, did not intend to submit the Indirect Claims to the Tribunal. Mr. Sumner's views are, however, not shared by the majority of the Committee, and it is understood that Mr. Fish has succeeded in convincing the majority of the Committee that the Indirect Claims should be withdrawn. The Committee will probably report a resolution to that effect, and the Senate will then be asked to ratify the Treaty. It is not probable that the Senate will take any action on the Treaty before the Committee reports, and it is not likely that the Committee will report before the end of next week. The Committee will probably hold a number of meetings during the week, and will have the benefit of the views of Mr. Fish, who will be present at the meetings. The Committee will also have the benefit of the views of Mr. Motley, who is now in this city, and who will be present at the meetings. Mr. Motley is understood to be in favor of withdrawing the Indirect Claims, and of proceeding with the consideration of the Treaty. Mr. Motley's views are entitled to great weight, as he was the American Minister at the Court of St. James during the most critical period of the negotiations, and is familiar with the views of the British Government on the Indirect Claims question. Mr. Motley's views are also entitled to great weight, as he is a lawyer of high standing, and is familiar with the principles of international law

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only auction held at the Exchange yesterday (Wednesday, March 15,) was one in charge of JAMES CROMEY, at which, by order of executrix, a property comprising a three-story framed house, with store and lot, located at Long Island City, and situated on St. John's-place, between Willow and Emerald streets, was sold for $3,800, the purchaser being NICHOLAS CONNER. The large sale expected to occur of two houses and lots on Fifty-seventh, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, was adjourned by JAMES M. MILLER, the auctioneer, until the 26th inst. The only other business transacted was a stock sale, conducted by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., in which the following were disposed of: 5 20 shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, par value $50 each, sold at 30¼ per cent; 25 shares Butchers' and Drovers' National Bank, par $25 each, sold at 107¾ per cent; and $10,000 Lake Superior Ship Canal Company of Michigan second mortgage land grant bonds, with unpaid coupons attached, (hypothecating,) par $1,000 each, sold at 44 per cent. Also, the sale of lots made by Messrs. MILLER & CO., at the Exchange on Tuesday, and reported yesterday, the price paid for three lots situate on the south side of Eighty-fifth-street, 100 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, was $2,500 each, instead of $2,150, as stated, thus adding $1,350 to the total of the sales making the figures $150,975; the sum realized for the twenty-eight lots sold. The name of the premises No. 91 Ninth-avenue, sold by A. J. BERGMANN, Sons & Co., instead of $4,500, as printed, should have read $23,000. In regard to the sale at Mamoth, Long Island, held yesterday by JESSE JOHNSON, Jr., full particulars will be given to-morrow.

The result of the auction consummated by A. D. MALLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, at West Dunellen, N. J., on Tuesday, May 14, was a gratifying success, 170 city lots being disposed of at very satisfactory figures, the aggregate of the transaction reaching the sum of $11,900, while the average per lot was about $62 each. West Dunellen is on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, distant from New-York twenty-six miles, or about one hour's ride. The property sold is situated near the depot, the lots finely located on high ground, and the estimated value placed upon them not being high, they are almost certain, ere long, to be in active demand. The attendance at the sale on Tuesday was quite large, and the bidding generally spirited. Among the purchasers of lots the following names may be mentioned, nearly all the parties being from this City: J. M. Keeler, E. F. Wentworth, W. H. Fry, J. H. Vogt, W. W. Oldell, N. Varz, S. B. Bloomfield, H. G. Munson, C. H. Hurst, E. B. Tyrrell, J. Hurst, J. Merryns and F. Mallen. The farm of fifty-one acres, located at New-Brooklyn, N. J., and offered at auction by the same firm on Tuesday, was not sold, no adequate bids being received for the property. At the legal auction held at Tarrytown, Westchester County, on the same day, at which a dwelling-house, with large plot of ground, situate on Washington-street, was offered by BLACKWELL & CO., the premises there sold and purchased by parties in interest at a nominal advance over the incumbrances upon the same.

The sales announced for today are important and should attract attention, particularly that to be held at the Exchange, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at which twenty-eight City lots, situated on Sixth and Seventh-avenue Boulevards, and streets adjacent thereto, from One Hundred and Twelfth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, will positively be sold. It is seldom that so opportunity is presented for the purchase at public auction of more desirable property. The auction in charge of GOODENOUGH & WEBER, at which forty-seven valuable Brooklyn lots will be offered, and which is also to be held at the Exchange, in this City, is one of especial interest. Several other auctions will, in addition, be consummated at the Exchange by other auctioneers, and the day for the season of the year promises to be one of rather unusual activity. In the matter of country sales, several will occur today, viz.: that at Parkville, Long Island, on the Coney Island road, these Brooklyn lots to be offered on the ground at 12 M., 170 lots will be offered for sale by COLE & MURPHY. Special cars from corner of Smith-street and Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, at 10, 10½ and 11 o'clock. At Bound Brook, N. J., on the property at 1½ P. M., forty handsomely located villa lots, over an acre each in extent, will be sold by CHARLES A. CO. Special train from foot of Liberty-street at 11 A. M. At Plainfield, N. J., on the property, at 1½ P. M., sixty acres of land, belonging to the Hillside property, will be disposed of by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., and at Glenwood, Long Island, at 1 P. M. MELLICK & BRO. will offer at auction, in plots, forty-six acres of land. All these locations possess more or less attractions, and should commend themselves to investors.

At private contract HOFFMAN & COBURN, No. 666 Sixth-avenue, report having recently effected the following sales: Two houses and lots, No. 45 and 47 East Seventy-fourth-street, 150 feet from 5th-av., each 20 by 75 by 102.2, sold for $45,000 each; house and lot, south side of East Sixty-sixth-street, 100 feet west of First-avenue, 16.4 by 40 by 100.5, sold for $7,500, and a one-half interest in four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, 325 feet west of Fifth-avenue, together with Fifth-avenue in the rear fronting on One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, sold for $17,500. A rumor was also current in the street, yesterday, for the truth of which, however, we do not vouch, that the entire block of thirty-four lots, bounded by Fifth and Madison avenues, Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, had been purchased by Mr. ROBERT BONNER, for $1,500,000.

Exchange Sales—Wednesday, May 15, 1872.

LONG ISLAND CITY, (ASTORIA.)

By James Cromey.

2 3-story frame houses, with store and lot, s. s. 6th, John's-place, lot extending through to William-st; each 20x50; William Kerr, lessee; lot 20.7x110x18x100.4..... $2,600

Suburban Sales, Tuesday, May 14, 1872.

WEST DUNELLEN, N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.

170 lots, situate respectively on Central, Grant, Johnson, Peabody and Balch ave., Dryden and Williams-sts; in the each, 20x100; average, about 863 per lot.....$11,900

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, May 14.

Boulevard, e. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 126th-st., 78x100.. $16,750
Boulevard, s. e. corner of 140th-st., 99.11x150..... 21,938
Boulevard, s. e. corner of 139th-st., 23.11x184.5x 63.1x150 ; 139th, s. e. cor. 175 ft. s. of Boulevard, 75.1.87.6x184.7x89.1..... 24,375
Boulevard, s. e. corner of 126th-st., 24.11x100..... 9,250
Boulevard, e. s., 50.3 ft. n. of 124th-st., 62.7x99.6x irr. 11,000
Elizabeth-st., w. s., No. 151, 20x50..... 11,500
Franklin-st., s. e. corner of Churchen., 22x75, 2-10 part..... 2,000
Hamilton-pl., w. s., No. 618, 20x80..... 7,000
Manetta-st., n. s., 108.11 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 21.5 x75..... 6,000
White-st., s. e. corner of Church-st., 25x75, 2-10 part..... 2,000
West Street-way, W. s., 50 ft. n. of West-st., 25 x250..... 16,000
West 19th-st., s. s., 127.6 e. of Seventh-av., 27.6x75 16,250
West 41st-st., n. s. near 10th, Smith court, 20.9 ft. e. 22 20th-st., 413.10 ft. w. of Eighth-av., 16.8x98.9.. 5,000
25th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9, and 1 31st-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x76.9..... 16,000
47th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100.5..... 10,000
47th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100.5..... 10,000
47th-st., s. s., 40.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100.5..... 8,000
52d-st., s. s., 378.3 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25.11x100.5.. 16,500
52d-st., n. s., 62 ft. s. of Lexington-av., 19x100.5, 2-10 part..... 2,000
57th-st., e. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.5..... 11,000
67th-st., s. s., 112 ft. e. of Madison-av., 22x100.5.. 45,000
67th-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of Madison-av., 22x100.5.... 45,000
68th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.5..... 45,000
86th-st., n. s., 104 No. 125 Harlem Commons, 25x 100.5..... 8,000
125th-st., n. s., 318.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.2x100.11.... 14,000
125th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16x100.11..... 21,000
126th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.11..... 40,000
Lexington-av., e. s., No. 52, 21.2x66 ½ part..... 12,500
24 av., s. e. corner of 124th-st., 100.11x100..... 12,000
3d-av., s. w. corner of 106th-st., 181.7x100..... 22,000
8th-av., n. e. corner of 145th-st., 100x100..... 6,000

LEASES.

Broadway, No. 810, 5 years, per year..... $6,000
Barclay-st., No. 7, 10, 21 years, per year..... 1,500
Cedar-st., No. 3, 5 years, per year..... 1,200
West-st., No. 228, 7 years, per year..... 1,250
11th-st., No. 54 West, 6 years, per year..... 1,400
Sackett, s. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 200x98.6, 10 years, per year..... 1,000
1st-av., No. 400, 3 years, per year..... 1,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HUGH N. CAMP, 1 YEATS,
No. 102 Broadway,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
AND
AUCTIONEERS,
Charge of private sales.

BARGAINS.
OVER 2,000 HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.
Call, Come or Send.
MONTHLY RECORD GRATIS.
WILLIAM THORNE,
No. 2,020 5th-av., above 126th-st.

BLACKWELL & CO.
SEND SPECIAL TRAIN TO BOUND BROOK TODAY AT 10 A. M.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE—No. 280 Broadway, a desirable property, known as No. 280 Broadway, east side, between Leonard and Reade sts.; 40 feet 10 inches; building 4 stories high, with cellar; was in rear 30 feet; and Blanchard-st., 50 feet 8 inches. Apply to
ROMER MORGAN, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 107 East 18th-st., with corner of 18th-av., with brick stable in rear; house 24.6x42.6, lot 100 feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 25 East 18th-st., Union-square.

GOODENOUGH & WEBER, REAL estate brokers and auctioneers, office No. 111 Broadway, Brooklyn, have for sale a number of real estate, stocks, bonds and household furniture, own or residences; and private sales and exchanges of City and country property.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT LOW—TWO Central Park, very large lots of favorable leases. HOWE & CO., No. 49 Pine-st., branch office corner of 51st-st. and 4th-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 666 Sixth-av., near 45th-st.,
HAVE FOR SALE A NUMBER OF
5TH-AV. CORNERS AND INSIDE LOTS AT
LOW PRICES.
MADISON-AV. FRONTS, CORNERS, PLOTS, OR
SINGLE LOTS, ON EASY TERMS.
ALSO, LOTS IN NEARLY ALL THE STREETS
BETWEEN 5TH AND 8TH AVS.
BARGAINS IN
5TH-AV. LOTS.
CHAS. MACRAE,
79 CEDAR-ST., CORNER NASSAU.

FOR SALE.
A SINGLE FULL-SIZED LOT,
fronting on the corner of 112th-st., Eleventh-ave and Manhattan-st.
NO RESTRICTIONS.
Apply to VERMILYE & CO'S.
No. 49 Nassau-st.

PLOTS, NOT LOTS, AT
BOUND BROOK.

FOR SALE—WITH SIDE LIGHTS ON 5TH-av., the handsome four-story brown-stone house, full width and depth, No. 2 West 50th-st., beautifully fitted up, tastefully arranged, and in perfect order throughout.
For permits and further particulars, apply to
R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 9 Pine-st., and No. 68 East 17th-st.

A FREE REGISTER—WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 City houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c., gratis.
W. E. STILLWELL & SON,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

A FINE FRONT ON 5TH-AV. FOR sale; also, a desirable Boulevard front; terms liberal. G. LEMPERLY,
No. 113 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY on the north side of 35th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av., also 20x100.
DYE & CURTISS, No. 302 6th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A COUNTRY HOME CHEAP.—NOT far from railroad depot; location unsurpassed; fifty minutes from City Hall; forty-four trains a day, from 6½ A. M. to midnight, on the best road in the country; communication, including forty up and down town, $26 a year (free the first year.) Very easy terms of payment. Rent will ultimately buy the houses. Cuts homestead $4,500, and cost $6,000. Capital bargains. Inquire of FRANK PHILLIPS, No. 248 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.

Quick transit being no longer a matter of doubt, makes Westchester property desirable for investment.
Parties desirous of informing themselves as to the present and future prospects are invited to call on the undersigned, who, by long residence in the county, can give full information regarding it.
Within half hour's drive of Central Park, places, improved and unimproved, of from one to twenty-five acres, at prices which cannot fail to pay very handsomely, as investments.
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 102 Broadway.

MAPS
OF THE SLEVIN ESTATE
are ready for distribution
at the office of
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

MAGNIFICENT VIEWS FROM THE MOUNTAIN PLATEAU, BOUND BROOK.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY seat at Oceanic, Staten Island, Richmond County, N. Y., containing sixteen acres of choice land, having a front on the Navesink River of 600 feet. On this property is a large dwelling-house, barn, carriage, ice-houses, &c., &c., a large quantity of ornamental and fruit trees in abundance, in full bearing; a large fish-pond, stocked with fish, and which gives an abundance of pure water for fountains and other purposes; also, also, a fine lawn containing ninety-nine feet front, with a full view of the river and ocean frontage on Ocean and Commercial avenues. This farm will be sold entire or in sections, to suit purchasers. A part of this property has access to New-York by two steamboats each day, and the cars stop at the depot four times each day on the premises, and by the New-Jersey Southern Railroad stopping at Sea Bright station several times each day. The property is but twenty-one miles from the City Hall. Parties on the east, and R. L. Maitland on the west, and can not be surpassed for beauty of location. Possession will be given by 1st June. Terms, one-third cash, balance by one and two years' credit. For further particulars, enquire on the premises, or to J. D. LAWRENCE, No. 32 Court-st., Brooklyn, or to L. L. LANSING, No. 1, Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A GREAT REAL ESTATE SPECULATION.—One of the best opportunities ever offered to make a fortune in real estate on Long Island. A farm consisting of 600 acres, and bounded by seven miles of frontage on navigable water, containing many beautiful sites for private residences and hotels, with unsurpassed privileges thereunto, than any other property in the state. It is under a high state of cultivation, and will pay 10 per cent to twenty-five per cent, annually for farming purposes alone. Two hundred acres of it could be sold for village lots for very much more than the whole sum for the estate. One thousand dollars cash, and the balance can have it at a very low price, through the influence of the owner of the aforesaid farm if desired. This property is but six miles across a beautiful bay from Fulton Ferry. Any reasonable offer will be taken. The owner would, if he chose to sell, as modified as said, but would sell the whole if insisted on. For further information address REAL ESTATE, Greenpoint, Suffolk County, Long Island, or H. H. Post, Esq., 4,001 Astor's Post-office, New-York. Possession of the property to be obtained before the 25th of May next, the owner will be found at Sweeny's Hotel, New-York, for two days.

AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—FOR sale, a beautiful country-seat, consisting of a large and commodious French-roof house, with modern improvements—parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, butler's pantry, &c.; fitted throughout with gas, and 11½ from village gas-works; parlor story furnished with hard-wood; the entire house built in October of 1871, by Messrs. MILLER & CO., of this city. Also, a splendid new and commodious stable and about five acres of ground; shade and fruit trees in abundance. It has a fine elevation, overlooking Long Island Sound. Fine fishing, bathing and boating. Only 50 minutes from Harlem River Railroad depot, New-York, passing within 400 feet of the house. Ten minutes from depot; twelve trains daily stopping at station each way. Apply to SNAPP & PRINCE, Room No. 36 Broadway, or JOHN H. KNAPP, Nos. 84 and 86 Maiden-lane.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY.—PEREMPTORY sale, in pursuance of decree of Supreme Court, at the Court-house, in Poughkeepsie, on SATURDAY, May 25, 1872, at 12 o'clock Noon. The valuable farm of land situate on the east bank of the Hudson River, about two miles below the City of New-York, about half way between Fishkill Landing and New-Hamburg, adjoining the country seat of the late Matthew Vassar, and known as the property of Lucius Pierson, River Railroad Depot at Cornwall Landing, known as the Robinson farm, and containing about 126 acres. This property is strictly situation, commanding unsurpassed Hudson River and inland views. For further particulars inquire of
JAMES H. WEEKS, Matteoa.
For further information apply to F. S. ROBINSON, No. 128 Pearl-st., New-York City.

ELIZABETH.—BEAUTIFUL VILLA, finely finished, 10 rooms, bath, &c., with all modern conveniences; 20 minutes from depot; superb gravel walks, fruit and shade trees; extra large lot, in garden, with fruit and flowers; all city conveniences; convenient gas, water, police, schools, churches, &c.; corner of two streets, commanding fine views; also, corner of Washington-av. and Westfield-av., and Bayway 9 first-class residences come on on all sides. Terms easy. Rent, $1,200. For permits inquire at Ward's Elizabeth Depot, Jersey City, or at 9 Exchange-place, New-York City. OWNER, Post-office Box No. 134, Elizabeth, N. J.

RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND.—A high, healthy residence; no nuisance; only fifty-five minutes from New-York; new houses, with every desirable modern improvement; two hundred and sixty dwelling-houses now built; pure water; depot; climate mild; country beautiful; roads excellent; churches, schools, shops and post-office near by. For sale by O. R. FOWLER, Agent, Richmond Hill, Long Island, or H. D. BALLARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT GREENwich, Conn.—Country residence of the late Edward Lounsbery, containing an unequaled view of the Sound; house and out-buildings large and convenient; with modern improvements; of every kind; grounds tastefully laid out, and well stocked with fruit; on principal avenue and road in the street, recently Macadamized; all in good order for immediate occupation. Terms and possession apply to FRANCIS SOMERS, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—One of the most desirable places, consisting of a good dwelling with nine rooms, a good barn and eight acres of land in a high state of cultivation; orchard of choice apples and pears; views of Sound; fine and a half miles from depot; terms easy. Apply to TRAY, HOYT & CO., 102 and 104 Broadway, New-York, or at W. T. CRAW, South Norwalk.

TO CAPITALISTS.—IRON AND COAL lands for sale; 1,400 acres; underlaid with coal and iron, adjoining Cumberland Coal Company's lands, &c. will sell part to improve all. Address NICHOLAS, care of W. R. Abbott, No. 9 Liberty-st., Room No. 23.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY-SEAT, with fine buildings, one hour from City by Hudson River Railroad, 30 acres, beautiful views, fine fruit, and everything to be desired for a country residence for winter and Summer. Apply at No. 233 West-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The country-place of John Hone, containing about forty acres of land, with house, barn, sheds, &c.; house large, and can readily be furnished; possession can be had at once. For terms apply to HONE & NICOLL, 56 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—EVERY DESCRIPTION of property for sale or to let in Orange and vicinity. A. MILLICK & BRO., 5 Exchange-pl., opposite station, and No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, SOUTH END.—LLEWELLYN Park, Brick Church and Orange Mountain. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 2 Nassau-corner Pine, make these locations a specialty; sale, rent, exchange.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED.—A handsome country residence at Morristown, N. J., with 6 or 8 acres of land; not photographed. N. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

GO TO BOUND BROOK TODAY. TO BLACKWELL & CO'S SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE Croton, at the Harlem, for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, for either the entire or part of the year. Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 253 4th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for one year or more. BLACKWELL & SMITH, 248 Broadway. Office in Orange, corner Main and Cross-sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY.—FOR sale, rent or exchange, property for sale, rent and exchange. C. H. GERRY, No. 5 Pine-st., corner Liberty. Room No. 23.

HAMILTON & WALLIS MAKE ORANGE their vicinity specialty. Property for sale, rent and exchange. Office, 2 Nassau-st., corner Pine, and opposite principal depot, Orange.

COTTAGES AND COUNTRY-SEATS furnished and unfurnished, for season or longer; $400 upwards. S. EDDY & CO., 1 Park-place.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON THE 9TH AND 7TH-AV. BOULEVARDS, AND ON 125TH, 127TH, 128TH, 129TH AND 130TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John H. Sherwood, Esq.:

SEVENTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD.—Eight full lots, comprising the entire front on the west side, between 125th and 126th sts., together with four lots adjoining on the rear, one of which fronts on 125th and one on 126th-st.

SIXTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD.—Two lots on the north-east corner of 128th-st., with three lots on the rear, fronting on 129th-st.

The Sixth and Seventh-avenue Boulevards are under the control of the Central Park Commissioners, are 150 feet wide, having a road-bed of eighty feet, and side-walks on each side of thirty-five feet.

The Sixth-avenue Boulevard is now finished. The Seventh-avenue Boulevard will be completed on or about the 1st July next. Water and gas through either, and the same are now being laid in 7th-av. These Boulevards are to be planted with shade-trees on the centre of the road.

The soil is composed of sand and gravel, and is perfectly dry.

The great outlet sewer for the Boulevard lots is now being built.

TERMS OF SALE WILL BE LIBERAL.

The auctioneers are instructed to state that every lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder.

Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., OFFICE NO. 7 PINE-ST.

WEDNESDAY, May 22,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of Thomas E. Slevin, Esq., Executor,

Being a portion of the estate of

JAMES SLEVIN, DECEASED,

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD, BROADWAY, 7TH-AV., 8TH, CHURCH AND WALKER STS., viz.:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

Six lots on west side of Grand Boulevard, commencing on the south-west corner of 81st-st.

BROADWAY.

Twelve lots bounded by Broadway, Thirty-second and 33d-sts., forming a square and fronting on the three streets.

Two lots west side Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts.

Three houses and lots on east side of Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts.

One lot east side Broadway, between 54th and 55th sts.

7TH-AV.

One lot west side 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

CHURCH-ST.

First-class four-story stone front store and lot on west side of Church-st., between Canal and Lispenard sts., No. 395.

WALKER-ST.

First-class four-story stone front store and lot on south side of Walker-st., near Church-st., No. 72. Lot of extra depth.

Maps at office of the auctioneer.

JESSE JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

FEVER AND AGUE

IN AND ABOUT NEW-YORK CITY EVERY-WHERE
EXCEPT
AT
NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

Those who have visited or reside there unanimously pronounce New Brighton now to be the most healthful and delightful spot in the vicinity of the miles of the Metropolis.

ATTEND

AUCTION SALE, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1872,
OF
20 SUPERB CITY LOTS, laid out in 11 SHAPELY VILLA PLOTS, bounded by Richmond Terrace, Fort Hill, Bay and Landing Place; thoroughfares; elegant surroundings; magnificent views; near the ferry landing.

ANOTHER HONEST AUCTION SALE

Lots on the 10 o'clock boat, Pier No. 19, foot of Dey-st. Sail will take arrangements for the trip.

The weather proving too inclement, sale will be postponed until the following MONDAY—same hour and place.

For further particulars and maps apply to
H. TRACEY, ARNOLD & CO., Managers,
No. 41 Liberty-st.,
or JESSE JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

HARRY G. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

OPENING SALE,
TODAY,
BY BLACKWELL & CO.
UNFURNISHED Villa Plots of about an acre each. The MOST DESIRABLE PLACE
TO BUY
BOUND BROOK, N. J.,
on the premises, at 12½ P. M.
MUSIC AND LUNCH. Special trains leave foot of Liberty-st. at 10 A. M. and 12 M. Tickets at office of
BLACKWELL & CO., No. 25 Liberty-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 126TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH-STREET.—Two lots, situate on the south side of 126th-st., commencing 200 feet east of 4th-av.; each 20 feet 11 inches.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., AN elegant property for foundry or manufacturing purposes; convenient to New-York by ferry and railway; at times a rental of one-half the cost. Apply to A. PAIZ & Co., No. 82 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR MERCANTILE OR MECHANical purposes, the 4-story brick building, basement, with boiler-room, also, offices in the Tract-house, corner of Nassau and Spruce streets. Apply to the Treasurer, No. 126 Nassau-st.

HOTEL ON 5TH-AV. TO RENT—Handsomely furnished; first-class; large rooms; possession immediately. Apply to WM. MOUROUGH, No. 52 Murray-st.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON THE FRONT of the second floor of No. 7 New Chambers-st., rent $450 per annum. Apply to J. CONKLIN, No. 18 Chambers.

TO LEASE—AT A LOW FIGURE, THE upper part of store No. 5 Cliff-st., between John and Fulton sts. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 102 Broadway.

TO RENT, CHEAP—FINE OFFICE ROOM on first floor, 2 Y. HAUGHWOUT, No. 36 Park-place.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 11, 1872.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

The quarterly dividend on the guaranteed stock of this Company is payable THIS DAY, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The transfer books close on the 15th inst. and reopen June 1.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE, No. 20 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1872.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1st, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books of said Preferred Stock will be closed on May 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on June 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
WM. M. WAITSON, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of two (2) per share, payable on and after the 1st day of June, prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 P. M., May 20, to the morning of June 2.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

COLE & MURPHY, Auctioneers.

BY WM. COLE.

Auctioneer, No. 197 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
AUCTION SALE,
WITHOUT RESERVE, OF
170 VACANT LOTS
AND
THREE HOUSES AND LOTS,
AT
PARKVILLE,
ON THE
CONEY ISLAND ROAD,
TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

Parkville is three-quarters of a mile from Prospect Park, thirty-five minutes from City Hall by horse railroad, every eight minutes, and is the most picturesque and healthy village in the suburbs of Brooklyn. Great chance; choice building lots. This will be the first sale of property ever made in this place, and offers great inducements to those with small means desirous of obtaining a home.

On the property is a two-story and French roof frame dwelling, store, cellar, with 10 rooms; also, a two-story and mansard roof frame basement dwelling, 10 rooms, cellar, water in basement, and other materials.

Lots will be sold singly or in plots, as desired.

One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Special cars will leave the corner of Smith-st. and Fulton-av. on the day of sale at 10, 10½ and 11 o'clock, and return at the conclusion of the sale.

Free stages for the round trip can be had at the office of COLE & MURPHY, 197 Fulton-st., corner 75 Fulton-st. Maps are now ready.

S. J. GOODHOUSE, Auctioneer.

PARTITION AND EXECUTOR'S SALE

BY GOODENOUGH & WEBER,
Office No. 111 Broadway,
Will sell at public auction, on
THURSDAY, MAY 16,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
FORTY-SEVEN CITY LOTS IN BROOKLYN.

Nine lots on the north-east corner of Moreland-av. and Baltic-st.

Twenty-five lots on McDonough, Decatur and Bainbridge-sts., between Reid and Patchen-aves.

Thirteen lots on the north-east corner of the Fourth-avenue Boulevard and Carroll-st.

Terms very liberal.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURnished, on the Hudson, fifty minutes from Forty-second-street Depot, in Danforth Park. Debb's Ferry, Hastings and Dobbs Ferry cars, and views of the Hudson River; green-house filled with flowers and grapes; ice-house filled with ice; large barn, with two fattened cows for consumers, six acres, two of which are in corn, now growing; garden filled with all kinds of Vegetables. Inquire of JOSEPH DURYEE, No. 320 Cherry-st.

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—TO LET, furnished, or for sale at a low rate, in the beautiful village of Armonk, near Mexico Station, on the Harlem Railroad, a large and commodious house, with good churches, schools, &c., retired and very healthy. For further particulars, apply to Mrs. S. R. CARR, No. 26 East 69th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN THE TOWN OF Morristown, half a mile from Morristown Depot, Harlem Railroad, a large and commodious house, with lawn of two acres; carriage-house and stable; hot and cold water in kitchen; fruit and shade; one and a quarter hours from City Hall. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 94 Burling-slip, up-stairs.

SEA-BRIGHT, UPON THE SHREWSbury River, on the line of the railroad, seventy by Long Branch boats; to rent, furnished, a most desirable residence, with fine grounds, garden, shade, &c., for $4,200; also, villa sites and farm properties for sale. F. G. A. D. BROWN, No. 40 Broadway.

A SUPERIOR COTTAGE TO RENT—Situate on Bedford-av., Brooklyn, south of West End Hotel; twelve bedrooms, bilthed room, laundry, hot and cold water, two bath-rooms, &c., the most complete house now offered to rent. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 40 Broadway.

TO LET AT FORDHAM—FOR THE Year or season, a partially furnished cottage, one mile from railroad station; 30 trains daily; 30 minutes from steam-boat landing. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—For the Summer, a handsomely furnished private house, ten minutes from depot; fine shade, furnace, fruit, &c. Apply in the forenoon, at No. 238 Fulton-st. Maps are now ready.

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TO LET, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—For the Summer, a handsomely furnished private house, ten minutes from depot; fine shade, furnace, fruit, &c. Apply in the forenoon, at No. 238 Fulton-st. Maps are now ready.

TAPPAN, ON THE NORTHERN Railroad, east of the station.—A cottage house, with ample grounds, stable, carriage, brook, and forest trees; rent for Summer, $275 a month, or less by the year. S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

TO LET—IN FAIRFIELD, CONN., FOR SUMmer months, rent, $600, well-furnished house; 1 hour in cellar; three acres of ground; garden and fruit. Inquire at No. 11 Broad-st., Room No. 13, or of Mr. HOBART, near the premises.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, of beautiful grounds, at Flushing, two minutes' walk to depot, would rent to a family or gentleman, for comfort of two adults and servants. Address E., Post-office Box No. 2,851 New-York City.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR three months; beautiful view and only twenty miles from City; healthy; good location. Apply to L. H., Box No. 119, station D.

AT YONKERS—FURNISHED HOUSE TO let, season or year, very chaste, modern improvements, splendid river view

SHIPPING.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

Passengers sail from WISTON DOCK, LIVERPOOL, EVERY THURSDAY, at 2 P.M.

NEW-YORK and GLASGOW.

Calling at Londonderry for inland passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Austria by safest, speediest, and cheapest line always by any other route or line.

THE NEW DREADNAUGHTS.

EXPRESS STEAMSHIPS. RIVAL STEAMERS.

India.....Saturday, May 18 | Alexandria...Wed. May 22
Trinacria, Saturday, May 25 | Britannia....Wed. June 5
Australia, Saturday, June 1 | Dirigo.....Wed. June 12
Colorado, Saturday, June 8 | Castilia.....Wed. June 19
Europa, Saturday, June 15 | Pennsylvania...Wed. June 26
Anglia.....Saturday, June 22 | Iowa.....Wed. July 3

Afternoon, from Pier No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage in currency:

To London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry.
Wednesday steamers, cabin.....$80, and $75.
Saturday steamers, cabin.....$80, and $75.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $30; steerage, $26.

Certificates at lower rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered iron-screw steam-ships from PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. J. R. PRICE, May 22, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, May 29, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSTER.....June 5, at 5 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITEHAY.....June 12, at 10 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GLADDING.....June 19, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....June 26, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall st.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
4,000 tons burden. 2,000 horse power each.

Sailing, from New-York, every SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.....May 25, 7 P. M.
OCEANIC.....June 1, 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....June 8, 1 P. M.
BALTIC.....June 15, 7 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Provost-st., Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where motion is least felt. Surgeon and stewardess accompany these steamers.

RATES OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD).

Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway (New York), Bills of lading issued through to Continental points.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Java....Wednesday, May 15	Parthia.....See'day, May 19
China....Wednesday, May 22	Calabria....Sat'day, May 25
Russia....Wednesday, May 29	Batavia....Sat'day, June 1
Cuba....Wednesday, June 5	Scotia....Sat'day, June 8
Algeria....Wednesday, June 12	Asia....Sat'day, June 15

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from Pier No. 40 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $80, $100, $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Boston, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, and other points on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 113 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, May 18, at 1 P. M.
EGYPT, GEOGAN.....Saturday, May 25, at 9:30 A. M.
ERIN, LAWSON, Wednesday, May 29, at 9 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, LAWSON, Wednesday, May 29, at 9 P. M.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $80, currency
Steerage passage.....$26 and $28, currency

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $25, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

E. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...DUMONT.....Saturday, May 18
PEREIRE.....DAMEL.....Saturday, June 1
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, June 15
WASHINGTON.....ROUAN.....Saturday, June 29

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$100 | Second cabin.....$75

To Paris $5 and $3 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

A most convenient journey returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MAURENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

BALTIC LLOYD.
MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Only direct line to Prussia, Russia and the Scandinavian countries, connecting with all the Baltic steamers, leaving New-York and Stettin calling at Christiansand and Copenhagen, to land mails and passengers. Steamers will sail Saturdays, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

ODIN, (new steamer).....May 18
HERMANN, P. DOMKE.....June 1
CHORWALDSEN, ERNST MORITZ ARNDT, and WASHINGTON, (building).

Rates of passage payable in gold.

CABIN.	STEERAGE.
From New-York.....$100	Including mattress.....$30
From Stettin.....80	Including mattress.....40
From Great Britain.....70	Including mattress.....35

Children under four years, half price.

For through passage and freight apply at the office of the company, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

No. 45 Broadway, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, May 16, 12 M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, May 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, May 22, 6 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 25, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, May 30, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 1, 2 P. M.

And same steamer every SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
To London.....$80 | To London.....$80
To Paris.....80 | To Paris.....80

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Through bills of lading given on shipments of goods to Europe.

Through Rate Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Steerage passage at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line leaving Pier 17 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to the CITY OF MERIDA, (Progreso).....Wednesday, May 22
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only).....Wed., May 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, (Vera Cruz).....June 5
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only).....Wed., June 12

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN BICE, will sail on THURSDAY, May 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCHILD, WEDNESDAY, May 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 16 West-st.

GENERAL SANDERS, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, May 25, 1872, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 4 P. M.
MURRAY, SPENCER & CO., Agents,
No. 42 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Quicker connections for Augusta, Atlanta, Macon, through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Clyde coastwise line to Wilmington, N. C.

For freight rates and bills of lading in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points, apply to

P. B. GWYNN, Agent G. R. R.,
No. 20 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent G. R. R.,
No. 20 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.
GREYTOWN, San Juan del Sur, PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA,
PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 19th and 29th each month, except when these dates fall on Sundays, when the day previous.

May 29.—Steamer of OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JOHN ALDUS, with mails, for Kingston, Jamaica, and Aspinwall, connecting at Aspinwall with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and San Francisco, for all the intermediate and Japan and South Pacific ports. Through the last-named ports received mail 4 P. M. of May 16.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco, May 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For freight apply at Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, No. 1 Broadway. Apply to Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

J. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail at 12 o'clock, noon, of 19th May, for Aspinwall, via Kingston.

J. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND HAVANA.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TOBLEMSON.....May 18
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WISE.....June 2
MERRIMACK, Capt. C. E. SLOCUM.....July 2

These splendid steamers connect monthly time and 1st of each month for Rio Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco, touching at St. Thomas both ways, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to

C. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. H. VAN BICE (via Nassau).....May 18,
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. CHERRY, (via Nassau).....May 25,
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORGAN, (via Nassau).....May 30,

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MOSES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE FOR FOSTER'S, LONG BRANCH AND ALL STATIONS ON THIS AND CONNECTING RAILROADS, INCLUDING PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, BRIDGETON, GREENWICH AND BAY SHORE.

On and after May 15, steamer connecting with the trains of this road at Sandy Hook will leave Pier No. 8 North River as follows:

8:30 A. M. for Long Branch, Toms River, Waretown, and intermediate stations.

2 P. M. for Long Branch and all intermediate stations.

The first-class steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT have been purchased by this Company, and are being put in complete order for the Summer business.

The Summer arrangement will commence early in June, with the hours above named, when Long Branch trains will be run on better time than heretofore.

Commutation rates have been reduced.

C. W. RENTLEY,
General Manager.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND, will leave above named pier, will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted), at 5 o'clock, arriving in Albany in time to connect with railroad trains for the North and West. Returning, leave the same boats landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at 207 Broadway, No. 346 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

One iron side-wheel steamer, 160 feet length.
One iron screw steamer, 125 feet length.
One steam-yacht, 67 feet length.
One steam-yacht, 85 feet length.
And many others.
Apply to
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 64 Broadway.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT TRANK-LIN-ST., FOR RED BANK, and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, May 13.....6:30 P. M.	Monday, May 13.....2:30 P. M.
Wednesday, May 15.....6:30 P. M.	Wednesday, May 15.....2:30 P. M.
Thurs, May 16.....6:00 A. M.	Thurs, May 16.....2:30 P. M.
Fri., May 17.....6:00 A. M.	Fri., May 17.....2:30 P. M.
Sat., May 18.....2:30 P. M.	Mon., May 20.....8:30 A. M.
Mon., May 20.....8:30 A. M.	Tues., May 21.....8:30 A. M.
Tues., May 21.....2:30 P. M.	Wed., May 22.....8:30 A. M.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMER for Long Branch, Atlantic Highlands and Fair Haven, landing at the Fair Haven Fishing Piers (fare fifty cents) by the fastest night boats on the Hudson. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points of Jamesburg and Freehold. Also for New York and Boston Railroads. Office on dock.

C. W. SLOCUM, President.
Foot Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MOSES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Steamer CHRYSTEEN AH daily at 9 A. M., (except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Grassy Pt., Verplanck's, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4 for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, Tarrytown, S. Sing, Nyack; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & Tarrytown Ferry connects with N. R. trains.

OLD-ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND TROY PACKET.—Regular landing at Canal-st., Pier No. 42 North River, daily; Saturdays excepted, at 5 P. M. Connecting with Railroads for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the North. Through rates and tickets to Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston and the East. Freight received until 4 P. M. Office on dock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton; the BAAT POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 40, every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORFOLK, LANDING AT OZZENS', West Point, Cornwall, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Hamilton-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave, Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE NEW AND ELEGANT PASSENGER boats of Manhattan Line leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Vestry-st., and 10th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

1.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Louis.

10.40 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.40 A. M., Special Express for Saratoga.

2.30 P. M., Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars from New-York to Montreal.

4.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and for Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, via Lake Shore and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo. Varies on Sundays at 5.30 P. M.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 13, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

6:00 A. M.—Mail Train.
8:00 A. M.—For Hicks', Southampton, Bridgehampton, and all stations on the Harbor Branch.
9:00 A. M.—Rockaway Excursion-train.
10:30 A. M.—For Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
1:30 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—For Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
5:30 P. M.—Sag Harbor Express-train.
4:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
6:00 P. M.—For Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
6:00 P. M.—For Hicks', Islip, Patchogue and Greenport Express-train.
7:00 P. M., from Fulton-st., East River.—Rockaway Express-train.

The above trains leave Brooklyn fifteen minutes later than James-slip.

Sunday trains for Far Rockaway and all stations leave Fulton-st., East River, at 10 A. M. and 2:15, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:40 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

Government Sale of Army Boots and Shoes.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1872.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Pennsylvania, on FRIDAY, June 14, 1872, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt. V. P. VAN ANTWERP, M. S. K., United States Army;

30,000 pairs Army Boots, assorted sizes.
30,000 pairs Army Brogans, assorted sizes.
30,000 pairs Army Boots, assorted sizes.

The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office or at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction rooms of Messrs. THOMAS & SONS, No. 232 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General United States Army.

EDWARD M. BROWN & SELCOMB.

BY BROWN & SELCOMB—THIS DAY, Thursday, May 16, at 10½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River, foot of Roosevelt-st.

Fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Bridgeton.

Immediately after, on Pier No. 11 East River:

Fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Duke Rockingham.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, MAY 17, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Central Sales-rooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl, Brooklyn, large assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, looking-glasses, wardrobes, china, fancy goods, &c. Also, at 11 P. M., parlor suites, pianos and mirrors, &c.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
May 4, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock, M., on TUESDAY, the first day of May, 1872, which time will be opened and publicly read, for delivering at the warehouse of the undersigned, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1872, the following goods, required for the Indian service during the year ending June 30, 1873, viz.:

2,400 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, 4½ pounds, two extra inches, weight eight pounds.
1,700 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, 5 pounds, two extra inches, weight nine pounds.
400 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, 6 pounds, two extra inches, weight ten pounds.
2,100 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 56x72 inches and weigh six pounds.
1,250 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 56x72 inches and weigh six pounds.
200 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 56x72 inches and weigh five pounds.
200 pairs 2-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 56x72 inches and weigh five pounds.
2,400 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches and weigh six pounds.
2,400 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches and weigh six pounds.
1,100 pairs 2-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches and weigh five pounds.
650 pairs 3½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh six pounds.
700 pairs 3-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
2,400 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,400 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh nine pounds.
1,400 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh ten pounds.
700 pairs 3-point fancy blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh ten pounds.
1,100 pairs 2-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
650 pairs 3½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh six pounds.
700 pairs 3-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
1,400 yards fancy list Blue Cloth.
16,200 yards navy blue Broadcloth.
17,400 yards dark blue Broadcloth.
2,567 5-4 Woolen Shawls, heavy, medium quality.
450 heavy Blanket Shawls.
200 single Blanket Shawls.
4,000 pounds 2-inch Cotton Tapes, standard make, equal quantities Nos. 8, 10 and 12, black, white, brown and blue.
200 dozen special Cotton Tapes, best make, 24 yards each piece, best dyed.
207,000 yards Calico, standard prints, 64 squares.
67,000 yards Blue Drilling, equal to "Amoskeag A."
41,000 yards Bed Ticking, equal to "Conestoga U. S."
197,000 yards Brown Sheeting, 4-4 standard.
126,200 yards Duck, equal to "Sea Duck."
22,000 yards Ginsey.
21,200 yards Blue Flannel, twilled.
64,700 yards Red Flannel, twilled.
4,000 yards Colored Drilling, for dress lining.
100 yards Bleached sheeting, for shrouds.
5,000 yards Hickory Shirting.
2,000 yards Satinet, for clothing.
12,500 yards Satinet, good quality.
200 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs.
200 dozen men's Wool Socks.
200 dozen men's Cotton Socks.
253 dozen children's Wool Hose.
9,172 Red Flannel Shirts.
9,000 Grey Flannel Shirts.
3,000 Blue Flannel Shirts.
3,100 Calico Shirts.
400 Woolen Hoods.
450 Balmoral Skirts.
Assorted sizes of
2,000 pounds Yarn, assorted colors.
2,154 pounds Gilling Twine, 3 and 6 cord, equal quantities, Nos. 20, 23 and 40.
1,350 pounds Cotton Thread, for fishing.
80 Mackinaw Coats.
944 dozen best cast-steel Axes, 4 to 6 pounds.
48 dozen best cast-steel Hunters' Axes, handled.
48 dozen Tin Pails, with covers, 8, 10 and 12 quarts.
100 dozen Tin Cups, for horses.
104 dozen Tin Coffee pots.
272 dozen Tinned-iron Table-spoons.
96 dozen Tinned-iron Dessert-spoons.
1,000 dozen Tinned-iron Tea-spoons.
120 dozen Hunting-knives, 4-inch.
96 dozen Skinning-knives, 6-inch.
96 dozen Knives and Forks, wood quality.
96 dozen Butcher-knives, 6½-inch.
12 dozen Mill-saw Files.
252 dozen Flasters' Brads, No. 1, best cast-steel.
15 dozen Hoe-hammers.
15 dozen Shoemakers' Hammers.
12 dozen Hand-saws.
772 dozen Pitch-hooks, assorted sizes.
231 dozen Pitch-irons, assorted sizes.
1,000 dozen Sickles, single-toothed.
404 dozen Sewing-awl Handles.
67 dozen cast-steel Shears, 7½ and 8-inch.
24 dozen Coarse Combs.
24 dozen Fine Combs.
24 dozen open Thimbles.
24 dozen Zinc Mirrors.
10 dozen Sheep-bells, No. 1, strapped.
10 dozen Sheep-bells, No. 2, strapped.
120,000 Needles, assorted sizes.
26,000 Glovers' Needles.
3,440 Beaver Traps, Newhouse, No. 4.
3,440 Foot Traps, Newhouse, No. 2.
3,440 Long Spring Traps, Newhouse, No. 3.
4,500 bunches Beads, assorted colors.
1,400 Powder-horns.
1,400 Shot-pouches.
200 Dutch Ovens, with lids.
3,783 Sack Coats, assorted sizes for men.
9,233 Pants, assorted sizes for men.
200 Vests, assorted sizes for men.
1,000 Lumber Jackets, assorted sizes for men.
2,350 suits (jacket and pants) for boys 5 to 14 years of age.
1,600 pairs Men's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
894 pairs Women's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
789 pairs Children's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
450 heavy Cassimere Caps.
7,000 Men's Wool Hats, assorted sizes and colors.
50 Boys' Wool Hats, assorted sizes and colors.
400 pounds Tobacco, pigtail.

All the above goods must be delivered in New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, by the 10th day of June next.

Also the following BLANKETS, which will be required to be delivered by the 15th day of August next:

1,200 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches and weigh eight pounds.
1,050 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches and weigh nine pounds.
2,085 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches and weigh eight pounds.
1,255 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches and weigh nine pounds.
1,265 pairs 2-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches and weigh eight pounds.
2,065 pairs 2½-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches and weigh nine pounds.
200 pairs 2-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches and weigh eight pounds.
200 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches and weigh nine pounds.
1,250 pairs 2-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 64x76 inches and weigh eight pounds.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving bids shall have expired, at which time contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

Parties bidding are required to furnish samples of the articles they propose to furnish, which will be examined by the Board of Indian Commissioners, and if not found satisfactory, will be returned to such parties.

The prices must be given without any modification or proposed modification whatever.

The right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity (not exceeding twenty-five per cent. in either case), of any of the articles than that specified in the above proposals, at the prices proposed.

The right will be reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course would be deemed the best interests of the Government.

All articles furnished under contract will be required to be delivered in good order, and the shipment must without extra charge for boxes or bailing be made in original packages, according to directions which will be given, at a warehouse to be designated in the respective cities, or at such new warehouse as may be substituted by the Board of Indian Commissioners appointed by the President, and such goods or articles as may, in any respect, fail to conform to the terms of the contract, or be damaged, or cause the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within five days; or if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense.

No bids will be considered unless pursued who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

Payment will be made for the goods purchased on the delivery of the same, and the receipt of the proper officer, as they shall have been properly approved.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following forms:

I (or we) propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the requirements of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated May 1, 1872, the following articles at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished, and the prices and quantities of each article.) And I (or we) propose, if (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract according to the proposal, and give bonds with sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District Attorney:

We, of the county of and State of , hereby guarantee that the person whose proposal (or bidders), if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance thereof. And we hereby guarantee that the said contract for Proposals for Indian Goods, dated May 1, 1872, and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, for the payment to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal, as the forfeiture to the United States for such failure. Bonds will be required in the amounts of the bid for the faithful performance of contract in the above approved sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District Attorney.

FRANCIS A. WALKER, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement pasted on them, invited from responsible parties until 12 M., June 14, 1872, for furnishing at the Corn, Oats, Hay and Rye and Straw required at this depot during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1872, to be delivered in such quantities, and at such times and places as may be directed by the Depot Quartermaster.

The quantity required each month is estimated at 90,000 pounds of Oats and Corn, 75,000 pounds of Hay, 40,000 pounds of Rye and 20,000 pounds of Straw, all to be of first-class, merchantable quality.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder, or bidders, and a competent surety, certified to be such by some officer or other person known to the Quartermaster's Department to the effect that he is the owner of real estate worth over and above any debts and liabilities, at least double the amount for which said surety offers himself as surety, during the time within and for which the bid is made.

No bid will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

Payment will be made for the goods purchased on the delivery of the same, and the receipt of such officer as they shall have been properly approved.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following forms:

I (or we) propose to furnish the Depot Quartermaster, according to the requirements of the advertisement of the Quartermaster-General, dated May 1, 1872, the following articles at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished, and the prices and quantities of each article.) And I (or we) propose, if (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract according to the proposal, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance thereof. And I (or we) hereby guarantee that the said contract for Proposals for Forage and Straw, dated May 1, 1872, and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, for the payment to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal, as the forfeiture to the United States for such failure. Bonds will be required in the amounts of the bid for the faithful performance of contract in the above approved sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District Attorney.

Bidders are reserved to the option to strike out of any bid any article or articles, and to accept the bid for the remainder.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. C. BRADFORD,
Brevet Major-General United States Army.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SUPERIOR HOME AND BOARD CAN BE secured by two gentlemen in a private family, in a first-class house, with all the modern conveniences; location central. Address, for two days, A. B., Box No. 141 Times Office.

NO. 18 WEST 28TH-ST., A FEW DOORS west of Broadway, with board, in a first-class private house; all the modern conveniences; location central. Address Box No. 39 Times Office.

NO. 25 WEST 12TH-ST., A FEW DOORS west of Fifth-av., with board, in first-class private house; all the modern conveniences; location central. Address Box No. 39 Times Office.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE of second-story rooms, with board, in a first-class private house; all the modern conveniences; location central. Address, for two days, A. B., Box No. 141 Times Office.

TWO LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED BEDROOMS, second floor, communicating, with board, in a first-class private house; all the modern conveniences; location central. Address, for two days, A. B., Box No. 141 Times Office.

A PLEASANT PARLOR TO LET, WITH board, in a private family; all the modern conveniences; location central. Address, for two days, A. B., Post-office Box No. 1,944.

ELEGANT LANDAUS, CLARENCES, Coupés, Victorias, park phaetons, top and no-top buggies, horses for sale or to let. GUILMETTE'S CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY, Nos. 109, 111 and 113 East 35th-st., near 4th-av.

A DELIGHTFUL SECOND-STORY front room, with window overlooking all convenient places, handsomely furnished, with first-class board. Highest references given and required. No. 117 East 16th-st., near 4th-av.

STUYVESANT HOUSE, AMERICAN plan, with the most approved elevator; the great central location of Broadway, 9th and 10th-sts.; fronts with rooms, $1 up per day; $7 up per week.

NO. 207 WEST 30TH-ST.—TO LET, furnished rooms, with board, in the private house, with a small room attached, also a room on the upper floor for gentlem

ALBANY AFFAIRS.

What Gov. Hoffman will Do with the Charter.

A Loop-Hole Discovered for a Veto—What His Excuse for Defeating Reform will be —Constitutional Amendments.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 15, 1872.

All further suspense with regard to the New-York Charter is put at an end by a discovery made this morning which, it is alleged, will furnish the Governor with what he has been anxiously looking for, viz., a valid excuse for not signing the bill. It is even claimed that, if he were to sign it, the first election under the charter, provided to be held on the first inst., would be null and void. It seems that the Registry and Election law, which was amended to suit the wishes and suggestions of Gov. HOFFMAN, abolishes the old law with regard to inspectors and canvassers of election, and provides that the persons now holding those positions shall go out of office on the first of May, at which time the new inspectors to be appointed under the bill by the Police Commissioners are to come into office. The legal expiration of the first of May is at midnight of that day, and of course the respective terms of office would expire just in the midst of their canvass of the votes polled under the charter election. After that time their acts would be illegal, and if they acted at all it would vitiate the election. This is one objection. Another is that the Registry law, as is claimed, disfranchises a large number of citizens who have changed their residence, by providing that before they can be registered in a new district they must have their names erased from the poll-list where they last voted, while at the same time the law gives no one authority to erase the names. Whether these defects in the Registry law were the lamentable or intentional results of the amendments suggested by the Governor does not appear. The last alterations in the bill are understood to have been made by Mr. DAVENPORT, who drew the original bill, and Judge WATERBURY. So far as they are concerned, it was doubtless an oversight that the present dilemma should have been rendered possible, and it may be that the Governor was equally innocent; but it is a suspicious circumstance that the Governor made haste to affix his signature to the Registry law, as amended by his suggestion—having signed it in less than fifteen minutes after it came into his hands—and then it was suddenly discovered that the Registry law practically nullifies the charter. Had it not been for this blunder, or rather, perhaps, this premeditated trick, the Governor would have been placed in the dilemma of either signing the charter or else of vetoing it for reasons that he knew would not meet the approval of honest men of his own party. But now he can present such parsable objections to giving it his approval, without committing himself on the dirty question of sectarian appropriations, or stultifying himself on the constitutional objection to legislative Mayor HALL out of office. Verily, JOHN T. HOFFMAN is a lucky or a tricky Governor, and in either case the people of New-York will have to get along without a new charter this year.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

The number of bills that have passed both Houses during the session of the now defunct Legislature is 631. Of this number 736 had been signed by the Governor up to noon today, and about 200 are waiting his favorable or adverse action. He has vetoed twenty-eight bills during the session, two of which—the Albany Police bill and the Congressional Apportionment bill—have been passed over the Veto. The whole number of bills introduced in both Houses during the session was 1,886, or about double the number that passed.

The Legislature has neglected to take any action on several reform measures affecting the City of New-York, the most important of which are the Quarantine bill, the Harbor-Masters' bill and the Police Justices' bill.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Among the last bills that passed the Legislature was the act authorizing the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint thirty-two Commissioners to revise and amend the Constitution of the State. The Commissioners are to meet at such time and place as the Governor may designate, and the amendments to the Constitution agreed on by them are to be submitted to the next Legislature, which has the authority to order them to be submitted to the people at the next election. The Governor is expected to send in the names of the Commissioners during the extra session of the Senate, called to consider cases of the accused Judges.

A resolution also passed both Houses this session to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit sectarian appropriations by the State, city or town; and another resolution passed amending the Constitution so as to increase the pay of members of the Legislature to $1,000 for the session. Both of these resolutions will have to pass two Legislatures, and then be indorsed by a popular vote, before they become part of the Constitution.

VANDERBILT'S QUICK TRANSIT SCHEME.

Judge HILTON had a hearing before the Governor at noon today, on behalf of A. T. STEWART in opposition to VANDERBILT'S bill to construct a quick transit under-ground railroad from his Grand Central Depot to City Hall Park. Judge HILTON represented the provisions of the bill as most extraordinary in the powers they conferred upon VANDERBILT, and such as no public body having any regard for public or private rights could sanction. After Judge HILTON concluded his remarks, the hearing was adjourned to Monday next, when Gen. THOMSON CURTIS will oppose the bill on behalf of the Central Under-ground Company, whose charter is interfered with by VANDERBILT'S bill to the extent of allowing the Commodore to cross the Central Under-ground track in two places.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

Passengers by Ocean Steamers—List of Those Who Went Yesterday.

The exodus to Europe seems to be on the increase as the weather gets warmer, the various steam-ships taking out an unusually large number of passengers. The following are among those who sailed from this port yesterday for Liverpool:

In the steam-ship Java.—Mrs. A. Alison, Mr. L. Michaels, Mr. Henry Phippa, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hoover, Mr. and Mrs. Bullard, Miss J. S. Collins, Mrs. M. C. Holt, Mrs. and Mrs. C. A. Dabney, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. and Miss Van Buren and two children, Mr. L. Harmsen, Mr. J. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. A. De Yrastiz, Mr. M. Miller, Mr. P. Holtendeh, Mr. and Mrs. W. Coffey, Mr. S. Blum, Mr. J. Hearn, Mr. and Mrs. L. Tackan, Mr. R. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hall, Mr. J. G. Ronald, Mr. H. Johnstone, Mrs. Lobb, Mr. Joseph Segelt, Mr. L. Martin, Mr. S. Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. Hoole, Rev. J. Lobb, Mr. V. Salenaro, Mr. F. F. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Mantel and infant, Mrs. H. E. Mantel, Miss F. E. Cornish, Mrs. A. W. Delores, Miss F. Yonne, Miss H. Marston, Miss S. Gillespie, H. S. Wery, S. J. Mary, R. D. Burnett, Miss C. Troster, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Knox and 3 children, 2 Misses and one nurse, Mrs. Long, Miss C. Long, Miss Walker, C. Trost, Rev. S. F. Dunham, Lady Tadway, J. Bowling, C. Milliken, L. Reeve, C. Mingbin, G. Richmond, Rev. J. Dranbeau, C. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Mack, J. B. Fraser, Mrs. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Pitzigin, T. J. Murphy, Mr. Cooper, J. C. Monamon.

In the steam-ship Liddie.—Rev. Dr. S. H. Weston, Rev. Dr. R. M. Howland, Miss Howland, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. and Miss Emett, G. E. Morewood, Wm. Hibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Smith, Mrs. and Miss Demer, M. F. Sandford, D. H. Cady, Rev. F. K. Cady, Rev. and Mrs. Wendell Prime, Miss Grace Lafferts, Miss Minnie Calne, Miss L. Dancon and Mrs. Sutcland, Mrs. Tuttle, Edward Tuttle, Miss Tuttle, Miss Kane, Miss Kane, Miss Kane